THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 28. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

FRANCE.

The Rochefort Debate—Ollivier and the French Revolutionary Element—Violent Speeches by Rochefort and Gambetta—Details of Traupmann's Execution.

The London papers of the 19th give reports at length of the debate over the question of the arraignment of M. Henri Rochefort in the Corps Legislatif. The debate opened by a motion for a vote of confidence in the Ministry by M. Estancelin, who begged them to renounce their intention to prosecute. To this M. Ollivier replied that the Government must insist on the arraignment.

M. Rochefort rose in his place and demanded to speak. Instantly there were cries of "a la tribune," and evan "a l'ordre," but M. Rochefort was not to be intimidated, and he addressed the Chamber from his bench.

He had not, he said, to defend the incriminated article, which was the faithful expression of those who had been, or who had nearly been, the victims of the crime committed. He would merely say in the name of the people that the masses, who did not trouble themselves with Cabinet questions, now explained the demand of the Ministry by assuming that it was necessary at any price to drive a disagreeable Deputy from the Chamber. (Murmurs and interruption.) He thought that he knew the masses, and this was their opinion. Yes! it was at any price that the Deputy of the first circumscription of the Seine was to be got rid of, and the people said that if thrown into prison to-day that was the only way the Government could dispose of him. (Loud protests.) He would not defend himself. The Government had committed a mistake which he would not aid it to repair. For a long time he had been the victim of low, petty, incomprehensible persecution. There were on those benches two ex-Ministers who had taken him by the hand to lead him to that House. He would not hinder the empire from committing another fault, for all the faults committed turned to the profit of the republic. (Approbation of the Left.)

After the excitement caused by M. Rochefort's short speech had subsided, M. Picard mounted the tribune and said:—

The reporter, on the demand for the prosecution of one of our members, put the case on the ground of independent justice, and now we are told that a political necessity is laid upon the Chamber, and yet many friends of the Ministry have exhorted it to drop this prosecution. Government ought to reflect on the situation which itself has created. It has long allowed the laws on the press to sleep, and Prince Bonaparte has used and abused this liberty to such an extent that the honorable batonnier of the order of advocates of Corsica thought it necessary to take notice of his libellous publication in the *Avenir de la Corse*. It was in consequence of his libellous articles that the sad event of Auteuil took place. The unfortunate young man declared himself a friend of Rochefort; and then the terrible affair occurred. The incriminated article was the natural cry of indignation proceeding from the heart of the writer excited by this catastrophe. The Government might fancy it was showing strength by pressing this prosecution, but in reality it only showed its weakness. He hoped the chamber would not authorize a political prosecution, which could only result in the expulsion of one of their brother Deputies. To-day the Ministry made a Cabinet question of the prosecution; let them bear in mind that one day the verdict of a jury might put the Cabinet question in an inverse form. The prosecution was so universally regarded as a mistake that up to this hour the very friends of the Government had cherished the hope that they would back out of it, if only in the interest of that work of liberty which M. Ollivier had undertaken.

M. Ollivier, in the course of an extended speech, declared on behalf of the Government:—"We do not admit that a representative of the people can assume the right, whenever he pleases, of making an appeal to arms, and bringing a whole population into the street. We will not have impunity for those who provoke those *'journees'* precisely because we are determined to repress them. It is not without emotion that I utter this word 'repression'—a word full of grief and anguish. To repress is to shed blood, and we ask God, as a sole favor, to vouchsafe to us to quit power without having shed one drop of blood. (Applause.) And, in order that it may be so—"

M. Gambetta—"For that you require but a gleam of good sense." ("Oh, oh!" and loud protestations.)

M. Ollivier—"What you need—"

The Minister of the Interior—"Do not reply—"

M. Ollivier—"What you need, M. Gambetta, is a gleam of patriotism and a gleam of conscience."

Another excited passage in a subsequent debate growing out of the Rochefort affair is thus reported:—

The Minister of Justice having entered the Chamber, M. Gambetta, addressing him, said:—"You have no right to enter into my conscience—you less than anybody else, since your conscience is so elastic." M. Ollivier replied that he could treat with contempt those direct attacks which were being made every day. He maintained the words he had used to M. Gambetta—"If your conscience were not disturbed by passion, you would not speak as you have spoken." The contest was carried on from this point amid intense excitement. "You were a republican formerly," said M. Gambetta to M. Ollivier. "I am so still," replied the Minister, "and I have never had any other desire than to lead France to liberty without revolution." "Your chastisement of others has commenced with your fortune," continued M. Gambetta. "My fortune," exclaimed M. Ollivier, "is the exercise of power, a burden which is far from easy to bear." Then ensued the following passage of rhetorical arms:—

M. Gambetta—Your constituents have proclaimed your conduct as disgraceful.

M. Ollivier—Fidelity to my country is the sole cause of my taking office.

M. Gambetta—Through adulation of the court.

M. Ollivier—Those who talk of fortune are the very men who make politics a stepping-stone to fortune. I have never had but one aim—liberty.

M. Gambetta—You used to be a Republican.

M. Ollivier—Ever since 1857 my constant object has been to preserve the country from the terrors of a new revolution.

M. Jules Ferry—You are deceiving us, then. (Tumult.)

M. Emile Ollivier—Ever since 1857 I have kept in view the words of Cavaignac, protesting against mental reservations:—"Liberty is the dearest object of my life, and, though *I* have been a Republican, I support the empire because it gives us liberty." Then I declare that I was opposed to revolution, which could only bring with it national disaster. I implored the Government to give liberty to France; and the Emperor having complied with that demand, I have devoted myself to the task of accomplishing the triumph of liberal ideas.

M. Gambetta (in the midst of great uproar)—You have listened to falsehood; now listen to the voice of truth.

The President—I call M. Gambetta to order.

M. Gambetta—You had better call M. Ollivier to honor.

The President loudly demanded silence, and insisted on the termination of the dispute, but it was several minutes before the uproar and agitation subsided.

The Last Scene in the Pantin Tragedy—Execution of the Murderer.

From Galignani's Messenger, January 20.

This terrible act of expiation took place this morning on the Place de la Roquette, in presence of a considerable crowd, the greatest number of whom had passed the night on the ground. The various portions of the guillotine arrived in a long vehicle about 2 in the morning, and nearly three hours were occupied in setting up the dreadful machine. The spectators consisted of the very lowest class, and spent all the early part of the night in drinking, eating, singing, and sometimes even quarreling. A strong cordon of troops was arranged round the place to keep the central portion clear. When the guillotine had been erected, the noise of the crowd sometimes ceased, and their general conduct then presented nothing to reprehend. At last the executioner, Mr. Heindeindrech, a tall, powerful man dressed in black, 58 years of age, with white hair, ascended the steps of the machine, and examined minutely every part, in order that all might act freely at the supreme moment.

As soon as his inspection had terminated, he slowly descended, and entering the prison signed the usual receipt for the person of the criminal. At about the same time arrived M. Lombard, peace-officer of the arrondissement, and M. Blavier, one of the police officers of the central brigades. They had soon to divide the crowd in order to allow the Abbe Crozes, the chaplain, to pass and perform the last duty to the prisoner. At a few minutes before 6, accompanied by the executioner, these two assistants, the Governor, and some warders, the priest entered Traupmann's cell. The prisoner had slept but little, and each time that he fell into a doze he suddenly started up, a prey to the most gloomy anticipations. The men who had the charge of watching him affirm that such had been the case, more or less, ever since his condemnation. When the sinister party entered the cell, Traupmann was lying on the bed, with his face towards the wall, and not asleep. When the head of the prison placed his hand on his shoulder, the prisoner was seized with a convulsive trembling, which increased visibly when the fatal words were uttered. "Traupmann, your application for commutation has been rejected. The hour is come!" The unfortunate man then turned round, and, regarding with a haggard eye the persons near, could scarcely rise. The chaplain advanced, and encouraged him to show firmness, and in his last moments think of God. The wardens then placed his own clothes near him, removing those belonging to the prison, and helped him to dress, as he was almost incapable of any effort. He was then left for a short time alone with the abbe, after which the ceremony of the "toilette," that is to say, cutting off his back hair and removing the collar of his shirt, took place, the priest all the time reciting prayers aloud. The prisoner was then asked if he desired to take any refreshment, but by a sign of the head declined. At last the Governor approached the prisoner and handed him over to the executioner, who gave in return the receipt. The assistants then strapped down Traupmann's hand to his sides and placed another leather thong on his ankles, which act prevented too long steps, and the terrible cortege set out for the scaffold.

The executioner's two men placed themselves one at each side, and supported Traupmann by holding him by his arms, the abbe all the time following as close as possible, with a crucifix, and whispering words of consolation. The executioner came next, and then several persons obliged by their official position to be present. On issuing from the prison on the Place, the unhappy criminal perceived the fatal machine right opposite, and instinctively recoiled. From that moment all power of motion seemed nearly gone, and were it not for the men at his sides he must have fallen. On his appearing outside a loud murmur burst from the crowd, and the noise increased to the end. That period of time was, however, of short duration, as the prisoner was rapidly aided, or rather carried, up the steps of the scaffold, the chaplain accompanying him to the last. After the crucifix had been presented to the almost unconscious criminal, he was with great rapidity placed on the gliding panel, and the next moment the heavy knife fell!

The crowd then began to disperse, the hour being a little before 7. The late terrible scene had evidently not produced on them any effect of depression or warning, as jests and gross allusions were bandied about as if nothing solemn had occurred. Some persons remained behind in the hope of getting close to the scaffold, but the troops prevented all approach. In half an hour the details of the execution were known all over Paris.

Letter from Prince Bonaparte.

The Paris *Pays* publishes the following letter, addressed to it by Prince Bonaparte:—

SIR:—A number of periodicals and other publications, and both malevolent and favorable, credit me with verbal and written statements which I have never spoken nor written. I will be very thankful to you to declare in my name that I acknowledge the strict accuracy only of the answers I made during my examination. With great consideration, yours very affectionately, P. N. BONAPARTE.

Paris, Jan. 18.

FISH MIGRATION.

Appearance of Strange Members of the Finny Tribe in New York Lakes.

The Rochester *Union* says:—

The appearance of a new and strange fish in Lakes Ontario, Seneca, and other inland bodies of water, has been more than once referred to. It resembles the shad of the Atlantic coast and rivers more closely than any other fish that we see. The difference is, however, considerable, as will be shown. These fish appeared in the waters of Western New York two or three years since, and they were then small—so small that they could scarcely be taken in the nets and seines in use. It is evident that these were immigrants, all young—a detachment of Young America in the finny tribe who had left the fatherland or sea—and all had gone into the lakes to seek new homes, where they could find better food and incur less hazard of being devoured by the monsters of the ocean, who are supposed to use sardines and other small fry as men do pepper and salt, to season a meal. A year or two in the cold fresh water of the lakes improved their condition vastly. They grew finely, and last year they could not escape the meshes as before, and were taken into the markets plentifully with other fish with which the fishermen had a better acquaintance. These strangers were a little bony, not more so than the shad, and are scarcely inferior, except in price, which makes a great difference with people who feel inclined to be snobby in an epicurean way. Seneca Lake abounds in these fish. They are seen there in shoals that might be measured by acres. To estimate their numbers would be a useless task with a hope to make an approximation to what they really are. The largest of these fish weigh scarcely two pounds, and these have just attained their growth. There is every indication that this fish will be hereafter abundant in the lakes. The inquiry naturally arose as to the name and origin of this strange fish. Citizens of Geneva sent a sample of these fish to Professor Agassiz, supposed to be better posted as to piscatorial matters than any other man. He pronounced the fish a fresh-water alewife, but did not, we believe, attempt to account for its recent appearance in the lakes. Various theories were advanced by those who knew nothing of the matter. The prevailing notion among the more intelligent who thought on the matter was that the fish had come into the lakes from the Atlantic by way of the St. Lawrence. This belief is now tolerably well established, as the same fish has been found in Atlantic waters, evidently an old resident there. Seth Green, who is up in such matters, had given some attention to this strange fish, and did not exactly coincide with Agassiz as to its character. The other day, while on a visit to Chesapeake Bay, he discovered this strange fish, or others of the same family, in great abundance. They were sold in the Baltimore market under the names of brim shad and mud shad. In Norfolk they are known as gizzard shad, so styled because of their having a muculous stomach peculiar to fowls, and which is not common to fish, if it is ever found in other than this variety. Mr. Green, by careful examination, became satisfied that the brim shad or gizzard shad of the Chesapeake are one and the same with the strange fish in our lake. Until a better is found, our people may adopt one of the three names given them in Baltimore or Norfolk for these fish, which have been hitherto nameless. It is not unlikely that fish of this family may be found in the Atlantic bays far north of the Chesapeake, from one of which they may have gone up the St. Lawrence. They probably made their way from Lake Ontario into Seneca lake by way of the canals and rivers, which form a channel from one to the other.

THE NAVY.

The Letter from Secretary Robeson Relative to the Reorganization of the United States Naval Force—The Proportion of Navy and Army Officers in the Military Service.

We have received an advance copy of the following letter, of which a brief synopsis only has been published. The matter is one of great interest not only in the service, but in society generally:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—SIR:—I have this day, in compliance with their resolution, transmitted to the House of Representatives a copy of the record of proceedings and papers of the board of officers heretofore convened by order of this department to take into consideration the subject of assimilated rank between the officers of the various corps of the navy.

At the same time, in accordance with the expressed wishes of some of its members, I send to your committee such brief suggestions in regard to the subject matter embodied in the report of said board as seems to me to be for the good of the service.

These suggestions I have, for the purpose of giving them definite form, communicated in the shape of the bill herewith inclosed. But it must be understood that these are merely such suggestions as, after diligent inquiry and much reflection, seem to me to unite, as far as may be, consideration for individuals with the true interests of the service; and they are to be regarded as suggestions only, and in no sense as an endeavor to enforce the views of the department in any other manner.

It will be perceived that the provisions of the inclosed bill for the benefit of the various auxiliary corps of the navy, while they are considerably more liberal than those of the bill which passed the Senate at the last session, do not include so great a number of officers in the higher grades as was agreed to by the board of officers; nor even so many as are suggested in the letter of the Vice-Admiral, which was among the papers before the board, and which is transmitted to Congress with their report.

This is a question of much personal interest, and calculated to excite considerable feeling, and I have hesitated long before differing in this point from so many experienced officers; but I felt that their views had been somewhat influenced by deference to the claims of individuals and a desire to compromise a much vexed and difficult question, while I am not authorized to yield for such reasons what seems to me in this respect to be for the public good.

In the line of the navy high rank is a necessary incident of command, and is essential to organization and discipline; but in the auxiliary corps it is a matter of personal feeling, dignity, and comfort, and these, though considerations of importance, should, in common with all others which are personal, yield to the best interests of the service and of the country.

Looking from this standpoint I have, as already remarked, been constrained, while recommending a larger number of pay, medical, and engineer officers of the higher grades than was provided by the Senate bill above named, at the same time to reduce the number reported by the board, believing that number to be larger than a fair adjustment of public and personal claims requires or will allow.

The board have recommended in the medical and pay corps, respectively, besides one officer with the rank of commodore in the navy—corresponding with that of brigadier-general in the army—that there be allowed fifteen officers, ranking with captain in the navy—corresponding with that of colonel in the army—and ten officers of like rank in the engineer corps; making forty officers with the rank of captain. Add to these, two constructors, four chaplains, and four professors, ranking with captains, and we have on the active list of the various auxiliary grades, fifty captains; while, in the line corps, of ten hundred and ninety-four officers, including midshipmen, there is but the same number of officers of that rank.

This is, certainly, out of all just proportion, or any consideration of capacity or service, individual claims, or public interest.

The bill which I propose gives the auxiliary corps twenty-eight captains in all, certainly a full proportion.

The board also recommend eighteen officers, ranking with commanders, in each of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, and fifteen in the other auxiliary corps, making sixty-nine in all. Add this number to those of higher grade recommended by the board, viz., fifty captains and three commodores, and we have one hundred and twenty-two officers in the auxiliary corps of five hundred and sixty, ranking with, or above, lieutenant-colonels of the army, none of whom are to do duty at sea, except in cases of special emergency.

In the army of the United States, with from thirty thousand to fifty thousand men, and nearly three thousand officers, there are, in the medical corps, one brigadier-general, one colonel, and five lieutenant-colonels; and in the pay corps, one brigadier-general, two colonels, and two lieutenant-colonels; making, in both of these corps, twelve officers ranking with, or above, the grade of lieutenant-colonel, against sixty-six of like rank in the same corps of the navy, with its eight thousand to twelve thousand men and twelve hundred officers.

Surely, neither deference to the personal dignity and pride of the members of these corps, nor regard for the true interests of the service and the country, requires that they should be placed so far in advance of their brethren in the military service.

It is true that the organizations of the navy are much smaller and more numerous and isolated than those of the army, and thus require a larger proportion of officers of sufficient rank for the purposes of separate and responsible command. But this necessity does not apply to officers of the auxiliary corps who exercise no command; and is particularly inapplicable to those grades which are not intended for sea duty.

The bill which I propose gives the auxiliary corps forty-five commanders, ranking with lieutenant-colonels, which, with the thirty-one officers of higher grades, also recommended, gives them seventy six officers ranking with, or above, lieutenant-colonel in the army.

I have retained in the bill eight chief engineers, constructors of machinery, in view of the number required at the various navy yards and stations.

I have, also, followed the recommendation of the board in regard to officers on the retired list, as this seemed to manifest a proper respect for seniority, and confer a suitable reward for long-continued service, without doing injury to any.

The board made no recommendation in regard to the rank of assistant and passed assistant surgeons, paymasters, and engineers; and I recommend that this remain as it is now fixed by law, viz., with and next after lieutenants, and with and next after masters.

This gives those officers, on their first entry into the service, possibly at the age of twenty-one, rank with and next after officers of the line, who have been regularly educated and have been in the service, on an average, rather more than six years, including their time at the Academy, and who cannot in the future hope for promotion nearly so rapid as that which followed the reorganization of the navy at the close of the war.

I have substantially followed the recommendations of the board in regard to the precedence of the executive officer, because it seems to me clearly right and necessary to discipline and efficiency. The law as it now stands gives the "executive officer, of whatever grade, while on duty, precedence of all officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps." The recommendation of the board, and the bill proposed, provide that this officer shall, as far as practicable, be next in line rank to the commanding officer, and confine his precedence to the officers "attached to the organization of which he is the representative head, while they are in the discharge of the duty connected with such organization."

The government of a naval establishment, afloat or ashore, is the will of the commander acting under the laws governing the naval service, the regulations which are founded on them, and his instructions from the department, and supplying, with his own judgment and command, those points wherein the laws, regulations, and instructions fail by reason of their generality. He is the law-giving and directing element of the government, looking to the general objects of the duty he has to perform, and planning, deliberating, and ordaining what steps shall be taken for their accomplishment. Occupied with these general duties, it is only at very rare intervals that he himself undertakes their execution in detail. This is entrusted to the executive officer, who is just what his title imports, viz., the head of the executive department and centre of the organization of the naval establishment. He carries out and executes the ordinances of the commander, and is clothed with the necessary command and authority for that purpose, as the representative of the commander, certainly, but representing him as the executive does the Government.

In the close organization of a ship's company, where every individual is in constant contact with every other, it is essential that every grade of the organization should be distinctly marked, and its duties and authority distinctly and constantly understood. To have one grade charged with the duty and authority of commanding all, and yet required constantly to abandon to position and insignia of command, and to assume a secondary and subordinate position in the eyes of the ship's company, is to hold the reins of authority loosely, and it has been found in every service destructive to discipline with both officers and men. I think this bill restricts the precedence of the executive officer, as the representative of the military organization, as closely as the good of the service will permit.

In regard to the board of naval survey, which, properly constituted, may harmonize with the present organization of the department and assist the secretary, as the head of that department, in procuring valuable information, and in the introduction of many desirable reforms and improvements in the construction, armament, equipment, management, and discipline of naval vessels, and in the management of every department of our navy yards, stations, and establishments, I have, in some degree, departed from the provisions of the Senate bill, by making the members of that board eligible, by the Secretary of the Navy, from a wider range of officers; thus placing the matter where, in my judgment, it properly belongs, under the direct supervision and control of the head of the department, as I do not think it advisable that the responsible head of the department should be hampered by a board not responsible to him, and which might at times be at variance with his views in principle as well as in detail.

The Senate bill, in its last section, provided for the temporary continuance of an office which, in my judgment, and in the opinion of my two immediate predecessors, is of constant and permanent convenience and necessity. The fifteenth section, therefore, is made to continue and establish the office of solicitor and naval judge advocate-general, and I have requested that officer to appear before the committee, if they so please, and more fully make known my views in regard to it.

The bill also recommends a reduction of the officers of the marine corps, as well as a change in the proportions, and a reduction of the number of line officers of the navy. Thus, it will be observed, I have recommended a large reduction in the number of lieutenant-commanders and an increase of lieutenants; a diminution of the number of ensigns, and an enlargement of the number of masters; endeavoring at once to promote a wise economy, and to bear constantly in mind the actual necessity of the service and the best method of insuring its efficiency. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD,
Chairman of the Naval Committee House of Representatives.

THE FENIANS.

Discovery of an American Revolutionary Armament.

A London paper of the 21st of December reports:—

Considerable excitement has been caused in the military and civic circles in Sheerness by the discovery of a number of weapons and other articles of war which had apparently been placed in three of the loopholes of the fortification which divides the island, separating the inner and outer moats between the two towns, for the purpose of being taken away by other person or persons, and as the weapons, etc., are of the same description as those used in the United States army, the motive has been assigned to Fenianism. It appears that as three men named Henry Kelsey, John Deal, and Frederick Piper were passing the spot in question about 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, they noticed something shining in one of the loopholes. They examined the place and found one pistol and a dagger, and upon a further examination of the two adjoining loopholes they also found another pistol and dagger, two boxes containing caps, one powder flask filled with gunpowder, one tin canister containing three-quarters of a pound of powder, and a buff leather cross belt with a black leather cartridge box attached, similar to that worn by the American army. These were handed to Bombardier Frazer, of the Coast Brigade Artillery, and were subsequently given over to the care of Police Sergeant Noakes, who with his men have been instituting a most rigid inquiry to find out by whom these weapons were placed in the loopholes. One of the pistols is an old cavalry weapon, the handle of which is beautifully inlaid with silver, but appears to be unfit for use. The other pistol is a more modern weapon, and this was found to be loaded. It bore the name of "Bates, York." A small bowie knife, with the maker's name engraven, "Mason, Sheffield," bore the following inscriptions:—"The Americans ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong." "The United States, the land of the free and home of the brave, protected by her noble and brave volunteers." In the centre of these inscriptions is the American eagle, having on each side the image of two sentries, with the following words underneath:—"Ready to defend." The other knife is what is called a dagger knife, is a formidable weapon, and, from its general appearance, appears to be similar to those worn in the American army.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pacific Squadron—Political Affairs in the Sandwich Islands—Closing Theatres on Sunday.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Advices from Admiral Turner.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Rear-Admiral Thomas Turner, commanding the Pacific fleet, in addressing the Navy Department from Honolulu, H. I., on the political affairs of the Sandwich Islands, says:—"The Government of the Sandwich Islands is, in some respects, a very mixed one, composed of foreigners of various nations, occupying important and influential positions in the machinery of the Government, mainly Americans, English, French, and Germans, with a fusion of intelligent natives. This anomalous condition of affairs naturally engenders among the various functionaries a feeling of anxiety and jealousy lest the representative, or rather citizen, of any one of these countries should attain to undue influence in the councils of the nation. Such, in brief, is the picture of the discordant elements prevailing in the organization of the Government, elements that in any important crisis might, and doubtless would, imperil the peace of the land for a time at least, before any solution could be brought about. At this moment tranquillity and kindly feelings prevail among the parties, but any crisis—such, for example, as the death of the King—would unquestionably be attended by a severe and perhaps fierce struggle. At such a time the presence of a vessel of war in this harbor would, by its prestige alone, exert a most important influence. The department is perhaps aware that the reigning monarch is the last of his race. By the Constitution of the country, he has the power to appoint his successor, but as yet he declines to do so, from superstitious scruples or fears. Were he to die without making this nomination (and he is not a robust nor a healthy man, although still in middle life), his successor would doubtless be the choice of whichever party could bring to its aid the largest number of adherents. * * * It is evident that when this crisis shall arrive, that nation which shall be represented by a man-of-war at this port—the royal residence—will have an irresistible influence in the happy settlement of the question with reference to the national interests represented by her flag. For the interests of our Government, not only in this important matter, but in relation to our whole course of policy in these islands, we must of course rely greatly on the individual representative of our country here. In this connection it is sufficient for me to say that the position could not be filled by any one more eminently qualified in every respect for it than the present incumbent, Mr. Henry A. Pierce—familiar with the history and customs of these islanders from his early youth, unexceptionable in his character, intelligent and loyal, popular among the natives and respected by the foreigners."

FROM THE WEST.

A Good Move.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—An effort is being made here to shut up the theatres on Sunday nights.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 2—11 A. M.—Consols, 92⅛@92¼ for both money and account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 86¾; of 1865, old, 86¼; of 1867, 85¾; ten-forties, 84¼. American stocks quiet. Erie, 20¼; Illinois Central, 103¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼.

Owing to a derangement of the telegraph lines between here and Liverpool no Liverpool markets have been received.

BREMEN, Feb. 2.—Petroleum closed active and firm last night at 7 thalers 12 groats.

HAMBURG, Feb. 2.—Petroleum closed active last night at 16 marc bancos.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—12·30 P. M.—The Cotton market opened dull; middling uplands are quoted at 11⅛@¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 2—1 P. M.—United States five-twenties of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86¼; of 1867, 86.

PARIS, Feb. 2—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 73f. 65c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 2.—Petroleum opened with a declining tendency, and is quoted at 60f.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

In the trial of Charles E. Geikler for the murder of David Seidman, on the 20th of last August, which was begun yesterday, the physicians testified that there were no traces of violence upon the body of the deceased save a small tender spot under the left temple, and that the immediate cause of death was tetanus, but they could not say that violence produced that tetanus. They said that the disease was produced by a variety of causes, and that in this case it was not necessarily the effect of any blow. At the close of the Commonwealth's case counsel for the defendant asked the Court to instruct the jury to acquit, without requiring any testimony to be taken for the defense, maintaining that in an accusation of murder it was absolutely necessary for the Commonwealth to show positively that death was the result of the act of the accused, until which it could not be demanded of the defendant to prove that either he was not near the deceased at the time he was slain, or that he had a good excuse for inflicting the fatal blow, that some other person than himself did the deed, or any other defense. This had been the plain law of homicide trials from the time of Lord Hale to the present day; and it was but recently that, in the trial of Patrick McGarrigan for the murder of his wife, the District Attorney stated that, notwithstanding the immediate cause of death was pneumonia, and that disease might have been superinduced by the violence inflicted by the accused, yet there was not sufficient certainty in the evidence of the cause of death to justify the Commonwealth in pressing the prosecution, and therefore at his instance a verdict of not guilty was rendered. That was a much stronger case against the prisoner than this, and surely if that justified an abandonment of the prosecution, this demanded such a course on the part of the District Attorney.

Mr. Gibbons answered this point, and dwelt upon the proof that a fierce contest had occurred, begun by John Geikler's assault upon Seidman, and terminated by the blow given by Charles Geikler, after which the deceased never enjoyed an instant of reason; also the testimony of Mrs. Seidman that up to this unhappy day her husband had always been strong and hearty; and he really thought this was a fit case for the jury, and to be decided in the regular way by their verdict alone.

After consultation the judges came to the conclusion that, admitting all the points made by the defendant's counsel, yet they did not feel that the question should be withdrawn from the jury, and therefore required the defense to be made.

The defense said the jury had already been informed of all the facts as they occurred on this day, had heard the evidence in regard to the cause of death, and were sensible of its entire failure to fasten that cause upon Mr. Geikler, and therefore it remained only to be shown what kind of man he was, and what an excellent character he had always sustained. Witnesses as to character were then called, and at the close of our report were yet being examined.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Reeves & Parvin vs. A. J. Brown & Co. An action on a book account to recover for groceries sold and delivered. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1870.

There is rather more activity in the loan market to-day, but the supply of available currency is ample for all legitimate purposes, and borrowers of good standing have little cause to complain of neglect on the part of the banks. Round sums are obtainable at 5 per cent. on Government collaterals, but discounting is generally done outside the banks at 7@8 per cent. for thirty days or under.

Gold is not more active than yesterday, but it is firmer, opening at 121⅝, and fluctuating during the morning between that figure and ½.

Government bonds opened strong in sympathy with the advance of gold, and prices advanced from ⅛ to ¼ compared with the final quotations of yesterday.

The Stock market was very active this morning, and prices were decidedly "bullish." In State securities there were sales of the War Loan coupons at 100¾. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new issues at 100½.

Reading Railroad sold freely at 48; Pennsylvania Railroad was strong, and sold at 55½; Minehill Railroad was taken at 51½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53⅜; and North Pennsylvania Railroad at 36. 74 was bid for Norristown; 34½ for Catawissa preferred; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal stocks were dull. Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 15, and 32¾ was bid for Lehigh. Miscellaneous stocks were overlooked, the only sale being in Ocean Oil, which was made at ¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

$1900 City 6s, N..ls.100½	100 sh Read.b5wn&i.47·94
$900 do......ls.100½	200 do ..ls.b30. 48
$6000 Pa 6s W L Cp.	100 do.......c.47·94
lots....100¾	400 do ..ls.b30. 48
$1000 Alle Co 5s.... 76½	10 do....trf. 48
$3000 Leh R Loan... 88¾	400 do...ls.b30. 48
$63 Sch N 6s '76... 50	100 do.....s60. 47⅞
$2080 Leh 6s, 84..... 84	100 do.......s5. 48
$1000 Phil & E 7s.. 86½	100 do..s45wn.47·94
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82.. 55	100 do......b30. 48
64 sh Leh Val...ls. 53⅜	300 do.ls.s60wn. 47⅞
21 do.......... 53¾	100 do..b30wn. 48
5 sh Penna R.... 55½	100 do.......c.47·94
8 do.......c. 55½	200 do..ls..b5. 48
80 do......ls. 55½	2 sh N Pa RR.... 35½
100 do.....b30. 55¾	20 do........ 36
200 do.......ls. 55½	100 sh Sch Nav Pf.. 15
16 sh Minehill R.s5 51½	100 sh Ocean Oil.... ¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118½@118¾; do., 1862, 115⅜@115¾; do. 1864, 115⅛@115½; do. 1865, 115⅛@115½; do. 1865, new, 114⅛@114¼; do. 1867, do. 114⅜@114⅝; do. 1868, do., 114½@114⅝; 10-40s, 112⅜@112¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121⅝@121⅞; Silver, 116½@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $865@875; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $940@950; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $670@690.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118½@118¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅜@115¾; do., 1864, 115½@115¾; do., 1865 115⅛@115½; do., July, 1865, 114@114¼; do. do., 1867, 114¼@114½; do., 1868, 114½@114⅝; 10-40s, 112⅜@112¾; Cur. 6s, 111⅛@111¾. Gold, 121⅝.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118½@118¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅜@115¾; do. 1864, 115⅛@115½; do. 1865, 115⅛@115½; do., July, 1865, 114@114¼; do., July, 1867, 114⅜@114⅝; do. July, 1868, 114⅜@114⅝; 5s, 10-40, 112⅜@112¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111⅛@111¾. Gold, 121½@121⅝.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M............121⅛	10·33 A. M.............121¼
10·05 " 121¼	10·35 " 121⅜
10·10 " 121⅜	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.—The Flour market is steady, and there is more demand from the home consumers, but shippers hold aloof. Sales of 1100 barrels, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25; and fancy Western at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $4·87½ ₩ barrel.

In the Wheat market there is less doing, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·20@1·24. Rye is held at 98c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn—The offerings are light and the demand is moderate at former rates. Sales of 5000 bushels new yellow at 87@90c., according to dryness. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 53@55c.

No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₩ ton.

Seed—Cloverseed is in demand, and prices are well sustained. Sales at $8@8·25. Timothy is nominal at $4·50@4·75 and Flaxseed at $2·20@2·25.

Whisky may be quoted at 99c.@$1 for wood and iron-bound Western.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........FEBRUARY 2

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........30 | 11 A. M.......42 | 2 P. M........39

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Off Ben Davis Point, saw brig J. Bickmore, from Cardenas.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Alaska, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

DISASTER.

By Telegraph to the Philadelphia Exchange.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Steamship Brunette, from New York for Philadelphia, collided at 10 P. M. yesterday with steamship Santiago de Cuba, bound in from Havre, and sunk in six minutes after the collision.

MISCELLANY.

The following are the Philadelphia marine losses reported during the past month:—Steamship Shetucket, from Philadelphia for New York, $30,000; barks Raphael, from Philadelphia for Stettin, $65,000; Johann Martin, from London for Philadelphia, $50,000; schr J. P. Armitage, from Philadelphia for Washington, D. C., $5500.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Letournau, from New Orleans for Bremen, was spoken 2d ult. lat. 35, long. 60.

Ship Tyro, Baker, hence, at Cuxhaven 16th ult.

Ship Theodosius Christian, Schwerdtfeger, for Philadelphia, sailed from Belfast 19th ult., after repairing.

Bark Frank Lovett, Cann, hence, at Brouwershaven 19th ult.

Bark William, Cole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Brouwershaven 17th ult.

Bark Scottish Bride, Allen, for Marseilles via Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Bark Scotland, Roche, hence, at Antwerp 17th ult.

Schr Z. Williams, Paul, hence, at Richmond 30th ultimo.

Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 29th ult., with 140,149 feet P. P. timber, and 4000 feet boards—not as before reported.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It is the misfortune of the Republicans that they have not at the head of the administration, in this extraordinary juncture, a statesman with sense, experience, and skill enough to bind these loose and disintegrating elements to the standard of the party, by striking out an attractive and inspiring policy for the future. The crisis has not a precedent in our history, and but two or three analogies; and to meet it we have a President who is incapable of appreciating his own interests and indifferent to those of his party, not a statesman of any sort, nor even a politician, and who has not only had very little experience in public affairs, but whose knowledge of the transcendently important subjects with which he is called to deal is to the last degree meagre and unintelligent.

Besides, General Grant has not even sought to supply his own painfully manifest deficiencies by calling to his counsel the ablest statesmen his party can afford; but, with one or two exceptions, he has selected his advisers from among the commonplace partisans of the country. Harrison, Polk, and Pierce were rather inferior men, though, in respect to proper training for the Presidency, vastly superior to Grant; but they summoned to their Cabinet some of the most eminent statesmen in the ranks of their party. Looking to the promotion of the public weal rather than to the preservation of his personal importance, Harrison was not unwilling to be overshadowed by Webster and Crittenden, nor Polk by Buchanan and Marcy, nor Pierce by Marcy and Guthrie. But Grant takes Hamilton Fish and George M. Robeson!

In the present unprecedented crisis, when the political horizon is curtained with thick clouds, and the old charts are rolled up and laid away, are General Grant and his Cabinet the men to launch the Republican ship on an untried voyage, and steer it safely over the unexplored and uncertain sea of the future?

Turn we then to Congress. Its halls are as replete with talent as they are destitute of friends of the President. And who are the leaders of the Republican party in the two houses? Mr. Sumner dominates the Senate. Vain, conceited, arrogant, pompous; holding the wildest doctrines upon international law, and uttering the crudest notions about finance; wont to conceal meagre ideas under a sophomorical amplitude of rhetoric, and smother them under masses of far-fetched, ill-assorted, generally irrelevant, and always useless learning—he is the last man who should be intrusted with the guidance of the Republican party in an exigency like the present. He is an incompetent pilot, except when the gale blows strong from the African coast. The wind no longer sits in that quarter, and Mr. Sumner will seriously damage his reputation and his party unless he disappears from public view along with the dusky client whom he has served too well.

Mr. Butler, regardless of all the proprieties of time and place, has usurped the leadership of the House. Brimming over with brains, audacity, and ambition; never in his element except when fomenting a quarrel with distinguished members of his own party, whom he rules on the principle of "your purse or your life;" always eager to jump into other people's business, as Mr. Dawes keenly expressed it; aspiring to play the *role* of Thaddeus Stevens in the House, with an intensely pro-slavery record behind him; coveting Henry Wilson's seat in the Senate, with his weather eye peering far out to sea in search of the Presidency—Mr. Butler, with the helm in his hand, is the very pilot to run the Republican party high and dry upon the shore.

Though the signs are ominous, there is no need that the Republican party should suffer shipwreck. But with an incapable, inexperienced, irresolute President, surrounded by a feeble and discordant Cabinet, and relying upon the support of an unfriendly Congress, its danger is extreme. If the party would escape the fate which is surely impending, it must demand an immediate reconstruction of the Cabinet, compelling incompetency to give place to capacity, while at the same time deposing Mr. Sumner and Mr. Butler from positions which they are peculiarly unfitted to fill.

Oh for a pilot to weather the storm!

PRESIDENT AND PRINCE.

From the N. Y. World.

It is sad to read the criticisms of Republican journals and their edifying Washington correspondents on the errors of commission and omission, chiefly omission, on the part of our President in his treatment of Prince Arthur.

In one quarter there is an outcry on account of asserted ill-breeding of the President, that, after indicating the hour when and the place where he would receive the Prince, no one was ready at the appointed time—when, promptly at the minute, the latter arrived, accompanied by the British Minister and the Governor of his Royal Highness—but the Secretary of State, who was compelled to act as messenger or usher to go and remind the President, with his attendant Dent and Badeau, that the royal guest had arrived. The critics say—and in that they are right—that, having undertaken in a ceremonious way to receive Prince Arthur at a prearranged hour, General Grant should have kept his appointment, *punctum temporis*, and been at the reception room door to greet his royal visitor at the threshold. Such would have been the polite and significant attention of the Queen if she had arranged an audience with President Grant at Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace. On such an occasion Lord Clarendon would not have been compelled, as was Mr. Fish in respect to the President, to inform her Majesty that her distinguished visitor awaited her presence. Probably, however, President Grant thought it would tend to impress the youthful Prince with a proper sense of the dignity of an American President and the grandeur of American institutions to keep his Highness waiting a reasonable time. President Washington would not have taken that view of the subject.

From another quarter comes sharp censure that the President did not return the visit of the Prince. These censors say that Grant having entered upon relations with the son of the Queen, not simply as a well-bred young Englishman, but as a member of the reigning family of Great Britain, he should have done what the accepted European rules of propriety in such cases require, which is to immediately repay the royal visit; and in that the carpers are correct. If Prince Arthur had thus paid his respects to the Emperor of the French, and been received as a member of royalty, the latter would, they say, in all probability have returned the visit on the same day.

A third set of Republican critics are disgusted that their pet President should have declined to accept the invitation of the British Minister to meet the Prince at dinner. They insist that, after the way in which Grant began with Prince Arthur, both official duty and proper regard to the established rules of state ceremony under such circumstances required him to thus honor the royal visitor. And this was the more necessary inasmuch as President Grant has, first of all the Presidents, adopted the habit of dining about Washington wherever invited, which habit he has recently carried to the extent of dining at Welcher's, notwithstanding his ignoble repulse from that restaurant last summer, when in pursuit of a breakfast.

Still a fourth class of cavillers at the honorable founder of the new regime of Grants and Dents insist that, if he could accept Mr. Thornton's invitation to meet the Prince at a ball, he could certainly have found reasons to warrant an acceptance of an invitation of the Minister to meet his royal visitor at a dinner. But these "loil" cavillers fail to take into account how much our beloved and brilliant Chief Magistrate prides himself on those dancing faculties he exercised so much last summer at Long Branch and elsewhere. At dinner, where the head is put in requisition for conversational purposes, he may be awkward and even glum; but put him in a ballroom, where heels are to be displayed, and he asks no odds of royalty. "Circumstances," our Republican fault-finders must see, "alter cases." Devotion of the President to the saltatory art, our dissatisfied and staid Republicans must see, has pervaded the whole court circle in Washington; and inspired venerable Cabinet ministers and noble matrons in obedience to his example

> "To come and trip it as you go,
> On the light fantastic toe,"

in honor of the worthy son of his royal mother.

Our dear countrymen, on whose fault-findings we are commenting, expect too much. President Grant has not been an idle loiterer in the bedizened saloons of royalty, but in rather different saloons in the far West, towards the setting sun. He has never had necessity or occasion to inform himself as to the etiquette of European courts, nor has any one around him, except possibly the cherished Badeau, who flourished for a few weeks in London as second secretary of the American legation. His has been the tented field, or the simple, hearty, and unceremonious festivities of dear Galena. Fighting and dancing are his strong points; and as he could not win a battle in sight and honor of the Prince, he cheerfully did the other thing, and did it well. Let any Englishman dare impugn the dancing of our President!

THE CURRENCY AND THE DEBT.

From the N. Y. Times.

On two important questions Congress did good service on Monday. The House voted down Mr. Ingersoll's proposition to instruct the Committee on Banking and Currency to report back his bill authorizing an unconditional increase of national bank currency. And it rejected, by a strict party vote, the resolution of the Democratic McNeely affirming the right to redeem the five-twenties in greenbacks. Inflation and repudiation were both unequivocally condemned. The Senate, too, defeated with equal decisiveness Mr. Chandler's amendment to the currency bill increasing the bank circulation to the extent of a hundred millions. Neither chamber showed inflationists any mercy.

We do not accept the rejection of Mr. Ingersoll's resolution as any indication of a disposition to maintain intact the present *status* of the currency. The vote certainly leaves scanty comfort for the inflationists, and none for those who would precipitate the action of the Banking Committee on a subject requiring the most cautious scrutiny of the various schemes that have been propounded. But there are good reasons for believing that the demand of the West and South for a partial redistribution of the bank circulation will be in some shape conceded, and that the Treasury suggestion for the redemption of the three per cent. certificates will be adopted. The latter measure is obviously desirable on the ground of economy. And the justice of the call of the South and West for a larger proportion of local circulation is equally apparent. The danger is that the expediency of recognizing their reasonable claims may be made the pretext for swelling the volume of currency, and so removing further off the day of resumption. As the alternative of what, thus considered, would be an unmitigated evil, the redistribution policy challenges favorable attention. It has its drawbacks, unquestionably; it would inconvenience for a time some of our Eastern communities, but the choice seems to be between this course and the more objectionable course which leads to inflation. Out of the same circumstance grows the strongest argument for postponing the enactment of a free banking law.

All these matters are before the Senate in debate, and before the Banking Committee of the House, which is entitled to all the time that is required for an exhaustive examination of the currency question in its varied bearings. Delay is of much less moment than judicious action. Hasty legislation, even the premature adoption of an ill-considered resolution, would inflict damage upon the credit and business of the country. The one thing essential is the development of something like system, founded upon sound and consistent principles, a system that shall avert sectional discontent by satisfying the reasonable wants of States now almost destitute of local currency, and at the same time lay the foundation of practical effort in the direction of specie payments. Any effort of this nature will be inadequate which does not make provision for redemption by the banks concurrently with resumption by the National Government. These are reasons for resisting every attempt to force immature or partial plans, as well as for rejecting the mischievous policy favored by Messrs. Ingersoll and Chandler.

Nor is the most unceremonious treatment undeserved by Mr. McNeely and his Democratic friends, who, while pretending to desire the maintenance of the public faith, lose no opportunity of assailing it. The allegation that the five-twenties are payable in greenbacks is a mere revival of the Pendleton doctrine, which is not disguised by the plea that "the national debt should be paid in strict compliance with the contract." That is what the repudiators always say. They are for "strict compliance with the contract," if it be interpreted favorably to partial repudiation—not otherwise. The frequency with which the proposal has been put forward in the House since the opening of the session, and the fact that while a few Democrats talk against it, the main body of the party either help it with their votes or abstain from voting, prove conclusively the insincerity of Democratic protestations with regard to the debt. The Democrats are enemies of the public faith, and the country may thank them for not a little of the embarrassment and loss which attend impaired credit. The decisive vote on Monday shows that their power to do mischief is not great. But the mere attempt is worth remembering as evidence of the responsibilities which still attach to the Republican party as the guardian of the honor and interests of the republic.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE AND THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

So long as there was hope that the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution might be defeated, the Democratic politicians fought it with malignant desperation. At length, the handwriting on the wall can no longer be ignored nor misinterpreted, and they begin to scrutinize the toad's head with resolute intent to discover or invent the requisite jewel. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (for example), which has been conspicuous in the anti-negro crusade, now says:—

> "Every one of the Southern States reconstructed under the fifteenth amendment will fall into the hands of the Democratic party, and the Republicans cannot risk a division in the North. On suffrage they can hold together—not on any other proposition concerning the negro. Suffrage being settled, leaves the ultras nothing to do but to agitate for social equality, which cannot be made to work as a political instrument. Besides, the disappearance of the negro question as a live and progressive element in our politics will clear the field for new divisions and combinations upon financial topics, from which the Democrats have everything to hope. So that the jubilation in radical circles over the fifteenth amendment is pure effervescence, and amounts to nothing at all. A very few months of universal suffrage will develop the truth of this most thoroughly."

Comments by the Tribune.

Supposing the above to be true—or even half true—what madness has ruled the Democratic councils for the last three or four years! Just think of the mountains of insult and scorn heaped upon the blacks by the Democrats in our late State Constitutional Convention, clenched by a solid Democratic vote at the polls last fall denying the right of suffrage to any but comparatively rich blacks. Then consider the recent foolish haste of our Democratic magnates to rescind the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by our last Legislature, and the cheers with which that vote was hailed by the Democratic Legislature of Kentucky. This Democratic withdrawal of our State's ratification was carried by the votes of Senators and Assemblymen who *knew* that they defied the will of their constituents in so voting—knew that they were elected by corruption and fraud, favored by apathy and heedlessness on the part of many Republicans, who fancied that no great national issue was involved in that election. The Senators from the Saratoga, Clinton, Oneida, Dutchess, and Chenango Districts, the Assemblymen from Warren, Clinton, Schuyler, Steuben, Otsego, Fulton, Saratoga, and several other counties, well know that they abused the power confided to them in thus voting. And all for what? Where is the net profit of the performance? We are reminded by it of the African who listened, as he supposed, to a sermon from Whitefield, and was moved by it to violent physical demonstrations of penitence and conviction, but was astounded, soon afterwards, by the assurance that he had not heard Whitefield at all—that the famous revivalist was taken suddenly ill, and another had to supply his place. "Then (said he) this nigger has rolled his new clothes in the dirt for nothing."

So long as Democracy, in the partisan sense, means a denial of the negro's humanity, and means little else, the blacks are compelled to be Republicans. To vote otherwise is to confess themselves baser than their worst enemies ever declared them. A few may be constrained to do it, just as an Irish peasant sometimes votes for his landlord's candidate against the champion of his race and his faith; but there is no deception in either case. The vote represents the voter's bread and butter, not his convictions nor his wishes. Thus the States of Georgia and Louisiana were carried for Seymour and Blair in 1868 by constraint and terrorism—by coercing thousands of blacks to vote against themselves and terrorizing thousands more into avoiding the polls. The electors who cast the vote of those States represented the weakness, the poverty, the dependence, the cowardice of those thousands; there was no belief on any side that they represented anything more.

Of course, the Democrats will change their tactics directly. They have fought impartial suffrage to the bitter end; they will stop fighting it when the fifteenth amendment shall have become a part of the Federal Constitution, because to fight it longer will be suicide. They cannot rationally expect to carry Southern States as they carried Georgia and Louisiana in 1868. The blacks, as a class, have become more intelligent and more independent; and each intervening year we see them less abject and more intent on vindicating their political rights. Wealth and social prestige may control some of them; but the immense majority will vote for no champion of government by caste.

We expect to see the Democratic politicians striving to make up for lost time by extraordinary efforts to ingratiate themselves with their late chattels. They will insist that the past has been a muddle and a misconception, which should be utterly sponged out and forgotten—that they never meant to resist negro enfranchisement, but only the domination of the canting, lying, thieving, psalm-singing Yankees and carpet-baggers. They will get up barbecues, invite the blacks to take their choice of tables, and harangue them on the recollections of their common boyhood, with its pranks and games, and appeal to their Southern nativity, sympathies, and prejudices. A Texas lawyer, who had fought zealously for secession, remarked in 1865 that it at first came a little awkward for men of his stamp to address negro juries; but they very soon caught the knack, and opened with "Fellow Citizens and Gentlemen of the Jury," as though they had never addressed a jury which was not black. Human nature has a wonderful facility of adapting itself to circumstances.

And the Democrats will make their way with the negroes, though not so fast as they seem to imagine. The blacks forget easily; but then they have more to forget than any people ever had before; and some part of it is very recent and very foolishly aggravating. With regard to much of their recent treatment by the sham Democracy, they will be moved to inquire, in the words of a fading ditty,

> "I suppose it was right to dissemble your love;
> But why did you kick me down stairs?"

while their wooers, disappointed and disgusted with their ill success, will often be provoked into temporary unconsciousness of the necessities of their position, and will swear that they have done fishing for nigger votes, and shall henceforth strike out boldly for the good old Democratic principle of "A White Man's Government." This will set things back for a season; but they will think better of it, on cool reflection, and return to the ungrateful task of converting the negroes to Democracy—ultimately with fair success. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and a mutual fondness for whisky and tobacco will do much to bring these discordant elements into a state of assimilation if not of absolute fusion. The one thing indispensable to success in this arduous enterprise is patient, invincible perseverance. Should it miscarry, it will be through an error akin to the Dutchman's, who was staggered by the Biblical account of Elisha's making the axe to swim. "Do you think," he asked his spiritual guide, "that *I* could make an axe swim?" "Certainly, if you had undoubting faith," was the correct reply. "I *have* faith! here goes!" was the prompt rejoinder; and away flew the axe into the lake, where it sank like a stone. "There!" resumed the triumphant experimenter; "it has gone straight to the bottom, *and I knew it would.*" Too much must not be expected from *that* sort of faith.

GOVERNMENT BY NEGROES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In the interest both of history and of political science, it is much to be wished that more were known of the nature and effects of the system of government which is on its trial in the Southern States of America. The experiment is without precedent, and is of vast importance whether it succeeds or fails; but there is an almost entire want of authentic information as to the facts. The most careful examination of the American newspapers fails to produce any effect on the mind except absolute distrust of their statements about the South. If the Democratic writers are to be believed, the system imposed by the reconstruction laws has no parallel for cruelty and folly. Men of the same race and education, and mainly of the same historical traditions, as their Northern masters, are said to be under the heel of debauched and illiterate savages, guided by a handful of white scoundrels who had made the back-slums of the great Northern cities too hot to hold them. The pictures of the courts of justice and legislative halls of the South which these journals give are the counterpart of the scenes which are enacted here by Ethiopian serenaders and Christy Minstrels. Black men in absurd dresses are perpetually talking ungrammatical nonsense interspersed with idiotic jokes. But the story of the Republican press may be described as the direct contradiction of these statements in every single particular. It represents the South as governed upon the most approved constitutional models, by a population of primitive innocence led by virtuous political missionaries. Schools and churches are said to be rising everywhere; and the material wealth of the country, daily increased by the labors of a rapidly multiplying peasant proprietary, is alleged to be steadily rising to the standard which it touched before the war. The sole drawback on all this moral and material prosperity is said to be the terrorism exercised by white conspirators united in secret societies with grotesque names. There is evidently on both sides a settled practice of inventing or distorting facts, which is not likely to be abandoned until party heats have cooled down much more than they seem likely to do for the present. We may add that the few British travellers who have visited and written on the Southern States since 1865 have added but little to our information. Their interest seems to have still centred on the war of secession, and they were apparently only anxious to pick up facts confirmatory of their theories as to the past.

This scarcity of trustworthy information is the more provoking because it has become clear that the Congress of the United States is not trying government by negroes as a merely temporary arrangement. The act which it has just passed for the settlement of the affairs of Georgia shows that it intends to watch continuously over its system of reconstruction, and to insist on it being applied in its integrity whenever it is accidentally or totally deranged. Georgia had complied with all the requirements of the general Reconstruction law, and military government had, therefore, theoretically, come to an end. But the Legislature elected for the State contained a majority of white men, and their first step was to disallow the election of all the negroes who had been returned. There was some sort of legal pretext for this violent and ill-judged step, but its legality was doubted, and the constitutional point was referred to the courts of justice, which decided against the expulsion of the colored men. The negroes would, therefore, have been probably allowed to take their seats. But this did not satisfy Congress, which seems to have speedily made up its mind that measures of far severer repression were required for the whites of Georgia. The new Act of Congress directs that the Georgia Legislature shall reassemble exactly in the condition in which it found itself before the expulsion of the negroes; that nobody's election shall be disallowed for reasons of race or color; that all persons returned shall take an oath denying in language of minute precision that during the war they gave assistance of any sort to the Secessionist Government of the State otherwise "than under physical compulsion," and that the Federal (and not the State) courts shall entertain prosecutions for perjury in falsely swearing to this effect. If it had been generally understood that the North did not intend at any time to relax its grasp upon the South, there would have been nothing very wonderful in this measure, considering what the conduct of the Georgia State Legislature had been. But its formidable character arises from the contrary assumption having been made, and from its having been supposed that, when the general Reconstruction law had been literally complied with, the reconstructed Southern States would be left to themselves, and their public acts submitted for allowance or disallowance to the law courts exclusively. It must now be assumed that if the experiment tried in the South fails anywhere to give the results expected by the Republicans, the Congress of the United States, so long as that party is dominant in it, will interfere to correct the miscarriage. Except in the case of the United States, there has been great uniformity in the history of the suppression of rebellions in modern times. First, there has been severe and often sanguinary punishment inflicted on the chiefs of the revolt; then has succeeded a period during which the successful empire has enforced strict obedience to itself from its subjugated dependency; and finally has come a strong desire, growing sometimes out of policy, sometimes out of a sense of justice, and sometimes out of mere emotion, to win its affections, or at all events its voluntary acquiescence in accomplished facts. England is just at present feeling an almost passionate wish to be reconciled to Ireland and to be beloved by the natives of India; Austria has done her best to come to terms with Hungary, and there are signs that the sufferings of Poland are beginning to cause discomfort and compunction even in Russia. The United States seem destined to an experience of a different kind. On the morrow of the conquest their treatment of the Southern leaders was marked by a gentleness which will always be remembered to their honor. But in the next stage of their relations with the South, the necessity for combining despotic rule with something like the forms of local self-government forced them to adopt a policy which has more than made up for their abstinences from bloodshed. Nobody whose intelligence has not been impaired by the habit of repeating formulas about universal suffrage can doubt that the punishment inflicted on the Southern whites is far the severest which one community has ever inflicted on another. England governed Ireland through a minority which the mass of the Celtic population, however it might hate, never dreamed of despising; the United States rule the South through a majority of negroes, contempt for whom was almost a religion with the planter before the attempt at secession. We are not considering whether the punishment was deserved, or whether the Northern States could possibly help inflicting it; we merely say that, after the capacity of the negro for improvement has been rated as highly as possible, and after all possible deductions have been made for the credibility of the stories published by the Democratic press, the fact remains that government of white men by colored ex-slaves is the acutest form of moral torture which has ever been applied to a community. How unfortunate it has been that the punishment of the South has taken this shape the United States are not likely to feel until the time comes (and it will certainly come) when the people of the North will be animated with the strongest wish to be reconciled to even the most obstinate zealots of secession. We should be sorry to lay down that the United States would have done well to shed blood like water in the first moments of triumph if only they could have devised some less degrading contrivance for the provisional government of the South. Yet it is quite certain that bloodshed is easily forgotten; personal outrage with the greatest difficulty. The Hungarian nobles appear to have forgiven the Emperor Francis Joseph for his wholesale executions of their brethren; but nobody can fail to see that the "irreconcilability" of some of the most eminent of French politicians is greatly due to recollections of the personal dishonor to which they were subjected on the memorable morning of the *coup d'etat*. At the present moment we are well aware that nothing seems less important to the great majority of the Northern people than that the experiment which they are trying in the South causes excessive discomfort to a parcel of conquered Rebels; but they will probably hereafter view this experiment with other eyes when there comes the inevitable waking to sympathy and pity, and when, much about the same time, it appears that the negroes, who are the instruments of punishment, have become not only a Southern but a Northern power, weighing heavily in the scale whenever a national decision has to be taken.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 tF7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election.

1 18 14t CHARLES WESTON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 305½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Nicholas Coal Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock M.

An Election for a Board of Directors will be held at the same time and place.

1 28 8t R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.

Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease.

S. SHEPHERD,
1 31 mwf3t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1869, payable on and after February 1 proximo, when the transfer books will be reopened.

1 20 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 314½ WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, February 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to elect five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

1 24mwf6t NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given.

HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 dt12F

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1870.

Warrants registered in 1868 or 1869 to No. 63,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
2 1 3 City Treasurer.

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.

1 29 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin deliciously soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
9 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 2§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST, while engaged in the drug business, discovered the superior mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. Has been established upward of NINETEEN YEARS, and in order to satisfy the most skeptical appends the following

FROM THE
LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WRIGHTMAN,
FIRM OF POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.
Nov. 15, 1854. 1 31 3t

WAGER $5000.

In this paper I advertise certificates of cures effected by HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the sum of $5000 that there is no physician or druggist in the United States who can produce such evidence of cures in diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and gravel. 1 31 3t

NINETEEN YEARS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has been established. The certificates of cures are beyond contradiction. They will be advertised in this paper from time to time. Write any of the patients, should you doubt statements. 1 31 3t

OBSERVE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE of my Drug and Chemical Warehouse is on the wrapper of each bottle, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD. Beware of Bogus Buchus, made by Bogus Druggists and sold under fictitious names. 1 31 3t

WAGER $5000.

Not that I like the idea, but that some may and would like the matter tested, whether HELMBOLD'S BUCHU has effected more cures than any physician or medicines in such diseases as it is recommended, no matter by who or whom made. 1 31 3t

TEST $5000.

I have advertised my preparation, HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, as a cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc. I give the public evidence of its merits in certificates which will be advertised in this paper Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager above sum that there is no medicine prepared for these diseases that has effected the number of cures.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
1 31 3t No. 594 Broadway, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE *best in the world*—does not contain lead—no vitriol poisons to paralyze the system or produce death. *It is perfectly harmless*—reliable—*instantaneous.* Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess, if you would escape the danger. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye *has thirty years' reputation* to uphold its integrity. Sold by Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, N. Y. 4 27 mwf§

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Valletta, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 6 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR
GENTLEMEN.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27 frp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,
FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade, and dealers in fancy articles, will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
1 17 Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—John Duffy, who was run over on Saturday by a cart and received a compound fracture of a leg, died at the Hospital yesterday. Deceased was thirty-six years old, and resided in the "Neck." Beyond these facts nothing is known of him. The Coroner took charge of the body.

—Yesterday afternoon, while some boys were playing around a fly-wheel, back of No. 1311 Passyunk road, the large mass of stone fell, crushing John Lare, ten years old, and causing instant death. The body was taken to No. 1342 Passyunk road, and the Coroner summoned to hold an inquest upon it.

—A. D. Inslee, formerly a confidential clerk in the employment of Mr. Duffield Ashmead, bookseller, Chesnut street, near Eighth, has been bound over on the chrrge of embezzling the funds of his employer. He had been several years in Mr. Ashmead's service; and such was the trust reposed in him, that he was permitted to carry the safe key.

—The committee appointed at a temperance meeting held on the 24th of January, to make arrangements for temperance meetings on the 22d instant, met yesterday at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. It was determined to address a circular to all churches and temperance organizations of the city, recommending that the week in which the 22d occurs be a week of temperance services, and that a sermon on temperance be preached in each church on the Sunday preceding the 22d.

—A public meeting of stationary engineers was held last evening at Henry's Hall, Ridge avenue, above Wallace street. The object of the meeting was to hear speeches in reference to the best mode to be adopted for the mutual benefit of members of the profession. It was decided that the association should be beneficial in its tendencies, and that the members should receive $6 per week when sick, and in case of death their families should have $100. It was also decided that the organization should take no part in strikes for the regulation of wages, and that it should never be used for political purposes. A fund of several hundred dollars has already been created to aid in carrying out the objects specified.

—The fourteenth annual meeting of the contributors to the Church Home for Children was held yesterday morning, at the institution, Twenty-second and Pine streets. The annual report read to the contributors stated "that during the past year 19 children were admitted and 9 were dismissed, leaving 61 in the Home at the present time. The receipts of the Home for 1869 amounted to $8000·25, and the expenditures to $7267·03. An acknowledgment of $2000 from the Philadelphia Association of the U. S. Sanitary Commission towards the maintenance of the soldiers' orphans in the Home is made. Through the liberality of Mrs. Ann G. Thomas, the managers are enabled to consider the propriety of removing and enlarging the Home. Mrs. Thomas has given them one and a half acres of ground at Angora Station, on the West Chester Railroad, for a building site, and eleven acres, about two squares distant, to be held for the future endowment of the Institution. The gift has been accepted, and to put up buildings to accommodate 150 children, the sum of $40,000 is needed, of which $13,000 has been raised."

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121¼.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $700,000.

—The Metropolitan Police bill passed the State Senate yesterday.

—Philip Steinmeitz, convicted of the murder of August Heck, was yesterday sentenced to death at Toledo.

—Resolutions have been passed by the Kansas Senate asking the President to recall Hugh Ewing, Minister to the Hague.

—Reil has been driven from power in the Red River Territory, and the Hudson Bay Company's government has been reinstated, with Governor McTavish at its head.

—A resolution has been adopted by the Kansas House asking Congress to submit a constitutional amendment for female suffrage to the various States for ratification.

—Yesterday the debate on the Currency bill was resumed in the Senate and a number of amendments brought forward and disposed of, but the vote on the measure was deferred until to-day.

—In the suit authorized by Congress vs. The United States, and known as the Thunderbolt shell and percussion fuse case, the Court has decided that the claimant is the first inventor and patentee.

—On a resolution proposed by Mr. Ramsey, in the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs are to consider the expediency of the Government tendering its mediation between Canada and the people of the Red river territory.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Currency bill was considered, and Mr. Morton's amendment for the distribution of $13,000,000 of the circulation among the States and Territories having less than their share, the demand to be made first on banks having more than $1,000,000 capital, was adopted. The Senate adjourned, postponing the final disposition of the bill for another day.

The Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the statement of the public debt of the United States for the month ending January 31:—

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
5 per cent bonds	$221,589,300·00
6 per cent. bonds	1,886,349,900·00
	$2,107,939,200·00
Interest	32,847,394·82
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
3 per cent. certificates	$45,530,000·00
Navy Pension Fund	14,000,000·00
Total	$59,530,000·00
Interest	717,950·00
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Amount outstanding	$4,053,046·64
Interest	523,668·88
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,110,258·50
Fractional currency	40,063,512·62
Gold certificates	50,392,180·00
Total	$446,565,951·12
Total amount outstanding	2,618,088,197·76
Total interest	34,099,013·70
Total debt, principal and interest to date, including coupons due, and not presented for payment	$2,652,187,211·40
Coin in Treasury	101,600,789·77
Currency	8,699,867·41
Sinking Fund	26,716,080·50
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased and accrued interest thereon	71,366,303·86
Total	$207,393,922·54
Debt less amount in Treasury	$2,444,813,288·92
Debt less amount in Treasury, Jan. 1.	2,448,746,953·31
Decrease of the debt in January	$3,933,664·39
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869.	$80,649,971·09

—A woman who lived in Wilkesbarre got up a few nights ago for the purpose of taking a smoke, and in looking for the necessary pipe and tobacco, fell down stairs and broke her neck. Moral: Live in a one-story house where stairs are unnecessary.

The Asylum for Dogs.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

We are sorry to see by THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Saturday last that the object of the Dog Home has been misconstrued. It was alleged to be a "Quixotic" enterprise, and at the same time kindly advising us to transfer our time and money in aid of the poor. Feeling it to be unjust towards the public that they should be misinformed, we will briefly explain the object of this much-needed institution. All who profess to pity the sufferings of animals must be pained to see numbers of starving and homeless dogs running at large in our midst.

To remedy this evil it is proposed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to build a "home" where all stray dogs can be taken and cared for. Those that have been lost will be given to their owners on the payment of a small reward, while those that are worthless and diseased will be mercifully killed, thereby preventing hydrophobia. Those who desire to obtain valuable dogs will also be accommodated, by so doing tending to diminish the breeding of dogs for the purpose of obtaining the sum paid for them at the pound—a practice which leads to much needless work on the part of the "dog-catchers." In answer to the hint so kindly given in behalf of the poor, we have only to point to the number of asylums and homes, already greatly in debt; and when such is the case we think it scarcely desirable to increase the number. Human beings are endowed with the gift of speech, and are generally not bashful in expressing their wants; animals, on the contrary, should be considered as a charge from our Creator, in return for which it is our duty to "use and not abuse."

"A FRIEND TO ANIMALS."

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1870.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·10	MOON RISES	7·30
SUN SETS	5·19	HIGH WATER	3·06

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
SantiagodeCuba	Havre	New York	Jan. 15
Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 15
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 18
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Jan. 18
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 20
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 20
FOR EUROPE.			
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Feb. 2
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Pereire	New York	Havre	Feb. 5
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Feb. 8
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Cityof N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	Feb. 2
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Feb. 3
Columbia	New York	Havana	Feb. 3
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb. 5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Feb. 5
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 5
CrescentCity	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 5
Geo. Washing'n	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 5
Eagle	New York	Havana	Feb. 10
Sherman	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Cienfuegos, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Nellie Doe, Richardson, Savannah, S. Lathbury & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—T. J. Maloney, lady and son, S. Blumenthal.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Below Bombay Hook, saw a loaded brig at anchor, name unknown.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Sea Breeze, Holland, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Virginia, Bearse, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, from Havre, sailed from Portland 17th ult. for Cardiff and New Orleans.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Coburn, hence, below Boston 30th ult.

Bark Bessie Rogers, Crosby, hence, at Antwerp 31st ult.

Bark Dorette, Schulken, hence, at Bremen yesterday.

Bark Maid of Glenworn, Thomas, from Colombo 31st Aug. via St. Helena 10th Nov. for Philadelphia at St. Thomas 22d ult. with foremast sprung.

Bark Mira, Dix, sailed from Flushing Roads 14th ult. for Shields.

Bark Scud, Hopkins, at Messina 11th ult. from Marseilles.

Bark John Wooster, Knowles, at London 18th ult., from Kurleridie.

Bark Victoire, Tournier, at Matanzas 23d ult., for a port north of Hatteras, loading.

Brigs J. & E. Wright, Wright, and C. M. Reynolds, Dicks, at Matanzas 23d ult., loading for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, at Genoa 12th ult. from New York.

Schrs David Miller, Enos, and L. P. Wheeler, Lewis, were loading at Matanzas 23d ult. for a port north of Hatteras.

Schrs Lizzie Batchelder, English; Sophia Wilson, Nowell; Eliza B. Emery, Clayton; Marietta Steelman, Steelman; and Glengarry, Gates, remained at Matanzas 23d ult., unc.

Schr Electra Bailey, Smith, cleared at Baltimore 31st ult. for West Indies.

Schr Stampede, Stratton, for Philadelphia, was loading at Mayaguez about 16th ult.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 31st ult.

Schr Lizzie Maul, Frambes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.

Schr Fannie Davis, Hand, hence for Boston, at New York 31st ult.

Schr T. J. Trafton, Talpey, 8 days from Charleston for Boston, at New York 30th ult. Jan. 25, off Hatteras, had a heavy gale from S.SE.; lost jibboom.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, at Baltimore 31st ult. from Portland.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Jackaway, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 31st ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Lightvessel No. 14, temporarily relieved for repairs, has been replaced in her proper position off Cornfield Point, Long Island Sound.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 3 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
1 19 5 Philadelphia.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 2 10 2m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW PARHAM
IS UNDOUBTEDLY
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,
The Best and Most Perfect Finished.

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.

It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides.

It has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.

It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle.

The largest piece of work will pass under it.

It will Sew the Finest and most Delicate Fabric without the use of paper underneath.

It will Sew the Heaviest Beaver Cloth or Linen Duck with Linen Thread, Marseilles, Pique and English Lastings, pass over Seams or Turn Corners perfectly.

It will Hem, Fell, Braid, Cord, Quilt, Tuck and Gather.

ALL MACHINES FINISHED IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF THE ART.

ALL CABINET FURNITURE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND CHASTE DESIGNS.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S
NEW
Family Sewing Machine
IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR
SOLD ON EASY TERMS.
Office and Salesroom,
No. 704 CHESNUT St.,
1 29 PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS. GLASS. AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,
FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!
HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
1 17 Philadelphia.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 2 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 10 mwsSm

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street),
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 5 smth

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA.
FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.
Send for pamphle on Patents.
3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

W. H. CARRYL
Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
Two doors above his Old Stand.
CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics
ELEGANT GILT and ROSEWOOD CORNICES.
TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
W. H. CARRYL & SONS
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
11 26 31 Two doors above our Old Stand

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos,
With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.
BLASIUS BROS.,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED HAMS,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 23§

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 10 3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.
American, Swiss and English
WATCHES
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
Special Agents in Philadelphia for
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. [1 12 wfm

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwi

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwi 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 2§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
LEDGER INDEX.
(COPYRIGHT SECURED).
Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.
By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.
You are invited to call and examine it.
PUBLISHED BY
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.
12 28 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER
ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN BEAUTY PERSONIFIED
AS
"The Nine Muses,"
BY JOSEPH FAGNANI.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
ADMITTANCE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 1 22

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
MISS SUSAN GALTON
TO-NIGHT AS FANCHETTE.
Also, Dibdin's Musical Comedietta,
THE WATERMAN.
FANCHETTE and THE WATERMAN TO-NIGHT.
TOM TUG............MR. THOS. WHIFFIN
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS SUSAN GALTON.
THREE OPERETTAS—"66," LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN, and PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT.
SUSAN GALTON MATINEE, SATURDAY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 2,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the new Domestic, Romantic, and Sensational Drama, in three acts and prologue, by Henry Leslie and John S. Clarke, entitled
LONDON;
OR, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY,
the finest Scenic Drama ever offered in Philadelphia—a thrilling Dramatic Picture of
"LIFE IN LONDON."
Every scene new and expressly
IMPORTED FROM LONDON.
LONDON MATINEE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
Second Week of the Eminent Artist,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
Mr. Brougham's New Comedy Drama of
THE RED LIGHT;
OR, THE SIGNAL OF DANGER.
JOHN BROUGHAM......as......NED MACDERMOT
Aided by the full Company.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF JOHN BROUGHAM.
Revival soon of LITTLE EM'LY.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING.—
MADAME SENYEAH, FEMALE GYMNAST,
Brown and Sandford, Gymnasts, Miss Jennie Benson, Mr. Chas. Rien, Mr. Thos. Winnett, LES POISSON D'ARGENT, Mad'lle De Rosa, Lupo, etc.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
Enthusiastic Applause and Unlimited Satisfaction.
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrels Introduce,
First Time—BLACK STATUE.
First Time—FIVE LAUGHING VOCALISTS, etc. etc.
Admission, 50c. Parquet, 75c. Gallery, 25c. 1 21 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 916 6m

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. SIGNOR BLITZ
EVERY EVENING, at 7½, and MATINEE on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3.
Admission, 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. 1 10

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 1019

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
12,000 yards of Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, new styles. Bought for cash, very cheap.
FROM A NEW YORK CASH SALE.
100 dozen Linen Birdeye Towels, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½ cents, worth 18 cents.
Linen Huckaback Towels, large size, 20, 22, 25, 28, 37, 38 cents.
BARGAINS IN DAMASK TOWELS.
Heavy Power-loom Table Linens, 40 and 50 cents per yard.
Bleached Table Linens, under market prices.
Watson & Armstrong and Barnsley Table Linens.
A cheap lot of Plaid Towelling, 18 cents, worth 25 cents.
Linen Doylies, 62½, 69, 75 cents, $1 up to $2 per dozen.
500 dozen Linen Napkins, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 up to $6 per dozen.
SCOTCH NURSERY BIRD-EYE.
Linen Bird-eye, several job lots, very cheap.
Best makes Shirting Linens, at reduced prices.
Russia and American Crash, etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—A cheap lot of Dimity Bands, at 12½, 14, 18, 20 and 25 cents. 10 21 sw

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
12-4, 10-4, 9-4, and 8-4 Sheeting Muslins and Linens.
6-4, 5-4, and 42-inch Pillow Muslins and Linens.
4-4 Bleached and Brown Muslins, of all makes.
Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.
Tickings, all grades, from 25 cents to $1·00.
Marseilles, Jacquard, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Counterpanes.
Marseilles Bureau Covers, in extra size and quality.
Table and Stand Covers in variety.
Hotels and Boarding Houses furnished with the above goods at the lowest prices.
STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. sw§

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1023 LOMBARD Street. 12 22 3m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1870.

THE LATEST LEGISLATIVE OUTRAGE.

THE latest invention of the enemies of the people who were sent last fall to the State Capitol to swindle the public, is a bill to establish a new steam-locomotive railroad through the heart of Fairmount Park. This project would seem incredibly audacious if we did not remember that the voters of Philadelphia last fall re-elected members who were guilty of supporting schemes only a few degrees less infamous, and if the belief had not been generated that our citizens will quietly submit to any rascally wrong these unscrupulous adventurers may choose to perpetrate. All men might have known that great evils would inevitably result from the grant of legislative powers to members who were notoriously indifferent to the welfare of their constituents, but few could have suspected or feared that they would dare to lay their sacrilegious hands upon Fairmount Park, and intersect the territory set apart for a sacred purpose by a totally unnecessary steam railway line. Yet on Monday last Mr. Miller introduced a bill into the House, which was referred to the Railroad Committee, providing for the incorporation of the Schuylkill and Angora (or Angolia) Railroad Company, which confers the power to construct a steam railway directly westward from the Columbia avenue railroad bridge, through that portion of the Park which lies west of the Schuylkill, to Fifty-fourth street, and thence in a southern or southeastern direction, with incidental power to intersect the Park at other points. The secret purposes of this act are not disclosed, but some bright genius has probably conceived a plan whereby a few dollars may be made by a gross violation of the rights of the citizens of Philadelphia, and sad experience has demonstrated that our misrepresentatives are ready to betray their constituents for a share of the plunder gained by gross acts of robbery and oppression. These heartless knaves care not if they render the expenditure of millions of dollars by the taxpayers of Philadelphia comparatively useless, provided they can earn their miserable bribes; but if the force of public opinion is not totally powerless, we trust that a protest will be made against this latest scheme of villainy which will make our venal legislative tyrants quail, and teach them that the people still have a few rights remaining which they are bound to respect.

THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY.

IT is admitted on all sides at the present day, that the punishment of criminals is intended primarily for the protection of society, and, secondly, for the reformation of offenders. Punishments should be so severe and so certain that those who are disposed to outrage the laws will be deterred from so doing, and at the same time they should be of such a nature as will permit of moral influence being brought to bear upon the convict, to inspire him if possible with a desire to lead a better life. Of all the crimes that come under the sentence of the law, that of murder is the only one that modern civilization has adjudged to be of so heinous a character that it cannot be expiated except by the life of the murderer. All men shudder at the infliction of such a penalty as this, and there are not a few who dispute both the expediency or justice of society taking the life of one of its members under any circumstances. The object of the death penalty is, or ought to be, not so much vengeance for a wrong done to society as the prevention of the crime of murder by inspiring those who may be disposed to commit it with a wholesome dread of the gallows. The disposition is every day growing stronger to prevent the infliction of the death penalty except upon evidence of the most conclusive character.

The mere fact that a murderer is convicted solely on circumstantial evidence is sufficient with many persons to secure for him an amount of sympathy that materially interferes with the administration of justice, and those who interest themselves most warmly in such cases are frequently ardent advocates of capital punishment in the abstract. Mr. Marvin H. Bovee, in a letter in the *Press* of this morning in favor of the abolition of the death penalty, urges the difficulty of procuring the conviction and punishment of murderers and the sympathy excited in their favor as reasons why the whole machinery of the gallows should be done away with. We think that Mr. Bovee is clearly mistaken as to the extent of this sympathy in the majority of cases where the guilt is clearly demonstrated, and a search through the records of the courts and the executive departments at Harrisburg and Washington will show that quite as much is done to shield from punishment offenders in other matters as in that of murder. It is notoriously more difficult to secure the conviction of certain outlaws who are guilty of nearly every crime except that of murder, and it is much easier to procure a free pardon or a commutation of the sentence of the courts from the Executive. If Mr. Bovee's argument on this point held good, the sympathies of society would be against any punishment for crime whatever. We know very well, however, that the obstacles in the way of punishing certain classes of offenders are entirely outside of the sympathies of society at large, and are incidental to the corruptions of our system of government.

With regard to the abolition of the death penalty, however, the most important question is, Will it have a tendency to diminish the crime of murder? If this can be demonstrated clearly and definitely, the question of the expediency and propriety of such a change in our system of punishments would be narrowed down to a fine point. This is not a mere sentimental question, but it is one in which every man, woman, and child in the community that desires to be protected from the knives, pistols, and bludgeons of the ruffians who haunt society is directly interested. If the tendency to commit murder can be diminished by the adoption of another form of punishment, then society will demand that the gallows shall be sent after other relics of the dark ages that modern civilization has cast away from it. It is on this point that Mr. Bovee produces his strongest arguments, and he asserts that the abandonment of the death penalty has been successfully tried in the States of Michigan, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. Mr. Bovee's proofs in support of his position are rather indefinite, but this phase of the subject is certainly well worthy of the consideration of those who are desirous of removing any brutalizing elements from the administration of our laws, and who wish only that the punishments inflicted upon criminals shall be such as will deter from the commission of crime.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

THE Democratic programme for defeating the Metropolitan Police bill in the Senate has failed, despite the assessment of Mayor Fox's force, and there appears to be a fair prospect of its passage in the House. The new system it proposes to inaugurate is by no means unobjectionable. It will give the city a partisan police, and one which will unfortunately be committed, in a large degree, to the personal fortunes of the men who have misrepresented Philadelphia at Harrisburg. We should have greatly preferred a measure free from this serious defect, but it is unfortunately impossible for the people to obtain from the politicians of either party what they should have, and in the choice of evils we decidedly prefer a Republican to a Democratic force, and a permanent force to one subjected to unceasing changes. Nothing can be more injurious than the present method of removing all the trained old policemen whenever a political revolution occurs in the year of a Mayor's election. This evil, at least, will be averted by the new law; and it would be better for all classes, and in the end for all parties, if the Republican Commissioners, in reconstructing the force, permitted a portion of the most faithful and useful of the Democratic policemen to retain their present positions. What the people need is the maintenance of peace and order, and the public interests should not be made subordinate to partisan considerations.

ART AND ARTISTS.

WE are called upon every day to congratulate ourselves upon the increasing demand for pictures through the country. "There can be no surer sign of the nation's progress in refinement and culture," cry the artists, "than the growing wish of the people to make beautiful their homes; art is waking from her long sleep," etc. etc.

Now there are two sides to every subject; and it is as well, perhaps, for our provincial readers that the reverse of this flattering tale should be told. It is quite true that the demand for pictures, good and bad, has increased to an unprecedented extent in the last five years. Chromos, and now the really valuable carbon-photographs, have in a great measure satisfied this popular whim, if whim it is. There are also in Philadelphia and New York three or four reliable dealers through whom good paintings, American and foreign, can be procured, which are what they profess to be.

But aside from these there are in both cities a horde of inferior traders from whom comes the present incessant clamor about art. They discourse learnedly of chiaro-oscura, of tone, and breadth and *chic*. Usually, they profess to sell only the works of European masters, assuring us gravely that our country is too young to worthily sacrifice to art. They hold occasional auctions in the seaboard cities, but the largest part of these sales are made in the interior, the South and West, to which they continually send "private collections," Dusseldorf galleries, etc., etc. There are enough "undoubted old masters," or gems of Herzog and Achenbach, scattered through the country to make hideous every brick wall in Philadelphia.

Smith, having made his fortune in Pittsburg or Chicago, builds his villa out of town, and comes East with an odd thousand or two to buy a landscape, or a brace of them, for his parlors. He finds a genuine antique in the dingy auction room, which the dealer adroitly fixes at a point just above his paltry thousand. He strains a point and goes off triumphant with his prize, to be known thereafter as a patron of art in his native town. He does not notice the young fellow behind him in the auction room, stroking his whiskers with a sickly smile. That is young Johnson, who furnished the antique yesterday for fifteen dollars, as per contract. There are a dozen more young fellows who, like Johnson, supply the gems at so much per canvas.

A few years ago they were known as young men of promise and ambition. Nobody hears of them now. But it is since their disappearance that so many masterpieces find their way from the European market to our shores.

This business is carried on much more extensively in New York than here. But not only are needy young artists in Philadelphia bought up by the traders, but, we regret to say, some of a higher grade, for whom the temptation of ten or fifteen dollars for an hour's work proves too much for their loyalty to art. We know one young fellow who recognized seventeen of his own five-dollar daubs in the paintings of the German school belonging to a great financier in the city, who had given *carte blanche* orders to have his coal-bin and gallery filled by the appropriate dealers.

But, after all, who is the worse for all this? The buyer congratulates himself; the trader surely has no reason to complain, and Johnson throws off half a dozen gems a day, and keeps the pot boiling thereby and plenty in it beside. Yet we question whether Johnson, catching a glimpse of power in his trashy sketches now and then, does not contrast, with a sudden twinge, his own ignominous comfort and old Haydon, starved and defeated, lying dead beside his great work—"stretched too long upon the rack of this tough world." Whether he does not wonder if it be altogether so well with him and with art as the auctioneers assert, and if he played the best part in selling himself and her so cheaply.

ENGLISH EMIGRATION.

THE question of finding the means of subsistence for a large portion of the laboring population is now being agitated in England in a manner that is likely to give it a precedence over the regulation of the Irish land tenure, the adoption of the ballot, and other matters of like character that have of late occupied public attention. The impoverished condition of the English laboring classes has been forced upon the notice of the Government, and as the most efficient means of relief a loud demand has been made for aid from the public treasury to promote emigration. But here a difficulty of moment presents itself — the trained English artisan, unlike the Irish laborer, does not desire to emigrate if he can help it, and if he does remove either to Australia or America, he is like a fish out of water, and for most of the work demanded of him he is as incapable as a child. Mr. Goldwin Smith was so ignorant of the ideas, education, habits, and training of this class of his countrymen, as to induce a number of them to come to the United States some months ago with the assurance that they would find plenty of work and remunerative wages. The result was a grievous disappointment to both parties. The men found themselves brought into competition with American workmen who could not do some one special thing as well as they could, but who were able to do a little of everything in a manner satisfactory to their employers. One Englishman could make doors, but he could not fit window frames or put down flooring or do any other branch of carpentering but the one in which he had been trained, and so it was with the whole set. They could not find steady employment in their specialities, and they were incompetent to do anything else. The English journals are beginning to see that herein lie the difficulties of emigration schemes for benefiting the superabundant population of their great cities, and they are endeavoring to drum into the thick heads of their skilled artisans that in a new country perfect workmanship within a limited sphere is not the most desirable thing for a man who wishes to make his way in the word. On this point the London *Spectator* says, with a true appreciation of the actual state of the case:—

> "While English cities are suffering thus from a redundancy of labor, from the presence of men for whom they can find neither work nor food, other territories all over the world are suffering almost as much from insufficient population. There is in Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, in the vast region, that is, owned by men who speak English and who welcome Englishmen, a farm of fifty acres or a wage of 10s. a day for every able-bodied man who chooses to go and work a little harder there than he did here, who in fact honestly wills to make money by toil. Natal in particular offers fifty acres in free gift. Reams of statements have been published on this subject, written by men of every variety of opinion—we ourselves have published quires—but the stories all come back to this, that for the man who can work hard upon land, who can plough, or dig, or thatch, or put up rough walls, or fell timber, or 'garden,' or do rough carpentry, or drive horses, or do any manner of iron work, or paint, or in fact do anything of any 'hard' kind, there is in the Union, in Canada, in the Australias, and at Natal rough plenty to be had, without waiting or chance of disappointment, and with no material drawback except one. He *must* give up some of his dignity, if dignity with him means doing one little bit of work, say bricklaying, to perfection. He must learn to do anything, to be within his own trade Jack-of-all-work, to be, in fact, an efficient human being instead of a first-class artisan. Subject to that condition, which we are well aware is of all conditions the one most keenly resented by skilled labor, success is certain, and success means for all, except the very best, comparative luxury, an overplus of food, good lodging, good chances, money to put by, and teaching for the babies."

RAPS.

Another Haunted House—High Jinks in Springfield, Ill.

The Illinois *State Journal* has the following:—

We hear that a palatial residence on North Illinois street is to let. It is at present, and has been for some time, occupied by one of our merchant princes, who has, until quite recently, found it all his fancy and that of the real estate agent painted it, being elegantly and substantially built and fitted up with all the modern improvements. Quite recently, however, things have not gone to suit him in this elegant home, and, much as he dislikes moving, he is constrained to hunt another home, or else submit to have his slumber sustain compound and comminuted fracture by such "carryin's on and cuttin's up" as he don't approve of. Strange noises are heard—mostly raps—on the floors, doors, windows, tables, and everything wooden. Tables and chairs are overturned, and the racket is sufficient to become a serious annoyance, aside from the uncomfortable feeling of not knowing how it is produced.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS AND ROADS OF PHILADELPHIA.

At the meeting for the organization of the Board of Directors, held on Friday, January 21, 1870, the following officers were elected:—

SAMUEL B. THOMAS, President.
WILLIAM V. STEVENSON, Treasurer.
EDWARD B. SHIPPEN, Secretary pro tem.

Those desiring to become members of the Association are invited to call at the office, No. 421 WALNUT Street, or to give their names to the Collectors who have been appointed, and who are furnished with authority signed by the officers to receive subscriptions, and to give receipts for the same.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FIVE DOLLARS.
1 26 wfm6t SAMUEL B. THOMAS, President.

☞ HE WAS ARRESTED.—THE YOUNG man who determined to seize the first thing that turned up has been arrested for pulling another man's nose. This little joke is only designed to arrest the attention of our readers to the splendid COAL sold by J. C. HANCOCK, northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER. All the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill are to be had of Mr. Hancock, carefully screened and picked. 1 5 wsm6m

☞ H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. The parents and friends of the pupils, and others interested in School Education, are invited to visit the Academy during the present (Examination) week, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. See Educational column. 2 1 2t

☞ AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 26 lm4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

BOYS' CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SECOND SERIES.
PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, February 3.
Subject—"The Lords of Creation; or, The Struggles of a Conservative on the Woman's Question."
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 1 tf

☞ ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG,
Rev. J. L. WITHEROW,
Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW,
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.

The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Hassler.

Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early application, at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 116 North Delaware avenue, No. 616 Market street, No. 61 South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee:—
WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
JAMES C. HAND,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
THOMAS C. HAND,
JAMES B. McFARLAND,
1 19 13t Committee of Arrangements.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner Seventh.
BOOK-KEEPING
In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants, taught thoroughly. Also,
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and Ornamental, superior styles.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
The Best Rapid and Improved methods.
Business Forms, Practices, Commercial Law, etc.
Open day and evening. Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Circulars free. 2 1 3trp

☞ THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1870.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before them.
1 27 10t R. PATTERSON, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

There is no Inducement

WHICH PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING
CAN DESIRE
TO HAVE OFFERED
TO THEM
WHICH WE ARE NOT

PREPARED TO OFFER.

And we offer CHEAP,
CHEAPER,
CHEAPEST,
Every particle of our still remaining stock of
WINTER CLOTHING.

While these clothes are elegant and beautiful, made of the best material, cut and trimmed in the choicest style, yet they were not made only

TO BE ADMIRED.

Every dollar's worth of them was made expressly

TO BE SOLD.

The consequence of which is that we are

NOW SELLING THEM.

Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!

COME, SEE OUR INDUCEMENTS
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14,	were	$18
" " "	$16	"	$20
" " "	$18	"	$22
OVERCOATS	$12	"	$16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see the Third Page.]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,
Under the direction of O. H. Willard, Esq.,
STEREOPTICON DISSOLVING VIEWS,
YOSEMITE VALLEY, NIAGARA FALLS,
TABLEAUX VIVANTS,
SHADOW PANTOMIMES.
Music by Hassler's Select Parlor Orchestra.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents, can now be secured at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street; and at Heilig's, Ninth and Vine streets. 2 2 3t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

THE MAIDEN WIDOW.

A SEQUEL TO
THE FAMILY DOOM; or, The Sin of a Countess.
BY
MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

THE MAIDEN WIDOW, A SEQUEL TO THE FAMILY DOOM; OR, THE SIN OF A COUNTESS, is the name of Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth's new novel, now in press, and to be published February 12, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It will command a very large sale, as it is one of Mrs. Southworth's most powerfully written efforts, exciting and sensational, and is fully equal, if not superior to "The Family Doom," "The Changed Brides," "The Bride's Fate," "Fair Play," and "How He Won Her," which have proved to be five of the best novels ever published, and which are having unprecedented sales, for Mrs. Southworth, as a novelist, stands at the head of all female writers. Her conceptions are marked by originality, and there is a purity and sweetness about her language which give a peculiar charm to her writings. Her characters are powerfully and touchingly drawn, and we learn to love them because they are more natural than affected. "The Maiden Widow," will be issued in a large duodecimo volume, and sold at the low price of $1·75 in cloth; or, $1·50 in paper cover; or copies will be sent at once, by mail, to any place, post-paid, by the publishers, on receipt of the price of the work in a letter to them.

Booksellers are solicited to order at once what they may want of the above Book of the Publishers.

All books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press. Call in person, or send for whatever books you may want, to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
1t4p No. 306 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS
For sale at Wholesale Prices by
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 2 2mwf5rp

PAPER COLLARS.

PAPER COLLAR.—
SPECIAL NOTICE.
OUR NEW CLOTH COLLARS,
STAPLE
AND
NEW BOZ SQUARE END,
ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

The trade are requested to send for Samples and Show Cards.

KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY,
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

CAUTION.

We hereby notify the public that we have adopted the word
STAPLE
as a trade mark, and secured the same by copyright in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. 1 29 sws 3t
KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
2 1 mwsrp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT.—THE SECOND AND THIRD-story rooms, No. 807 CHESNUT Street, handsomely fitted up, and very desirable for a Notion, Dry Goods, or Fancy Goods Jobbing Business. Cheap to a good tenant. Fixtures for sale low. Apply to
EDWARD FERRIS,
1 21 No. 807 CHESNUT Street, up stairs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $600. Inquire of JAMES HARPER, No. 2035 WALLACE Street. 1 27tf

TO LET—LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 1218 RIDGE Avenue. Newly fitted up. Apply to I. O. PRICE,
2 1 6t No. 54 North SEVENTH Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,

Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

LOST.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, THREE POLICE WARRANTS, drawn in favor of William McClure, numbered as follows:—No. 8963 for $77·50, No. 10,879 for $77·50, No. 11,868 for $75; also, TWO WATER DEPARTMENT WARRANTS, drawn in favor of Joshua Bartley, numbered as follows:—No. 7230 for $75, No. 7293 or $75. Payment having been stopped, all persons are warned against negotiating any of them. Application is made for new warrants. WM. McMULLIN,
1 29wst No. 1339 MARKET Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON.
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 26 3m5p

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine,
OVER 625,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmwt PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PENN MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.
OFFICE:
No. 921 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869:

Premiums, etc., received	$762,708·21	
Interest received and accrued to Dec. 31, 1869	203,581·09	
		$966,325·30

LOSSES AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR:

Forty-two losses paid, amounting to	$144,799·00	
Expenses, salaries, advertising, U. S. stamps, etc.	29,214·08	
Rent and taxes, city, State, and national	8,349·40	
Commissions to agents, travelling expenses, medical examiners, services, etc.	101,496·35	
Premiums expired and policies cancelled	31,315·94	
		314,875·27
Surplus		$651,259·61
Capital, December 31, 1868	$2,406,330·00	
Scrip dividends received in reduction of premiums, etc.	106,669·08	
		2,296,720·00
Capital, December 31, 1869, Cash		$2,947,979·32

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

$100,000	U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 loan	$100,000·00
141,000	U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 loan	141,280·00
75,000	U. S. 6 per cent. loan of 1881	79,087·50
26,000	6 per cent. bonds of Pacific Railroad	25,406·25
10,000	Pennsylvania 6 per cent. war loan	10,225·00
180,900	Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, free	172,351·12
6,700	Philadelphia 5 per cent. loan, short	5,209·00
5,600	Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, taxed	5,179·00
10,000	Pittsburg 6 per cent. coupon bonds	8,325·00
26,000	Allegheny county 6 per cent. coupon bonds	19,395·00
12,000	Allegheny county 5 per cent. compromise coupon bonds	9,000·00
21,000	Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	20,790·00
30,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 5 year 6 per cent. bonds	29,656·25
50,000	Susquehanna Canal 6 per cent. bonds, preferred	40,000·00
22,000	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company loan	18,450·00
10,000	Harrisburg Railroad Company, bonds	10,700·00
30,000	Canton City 10 per cent. water works bonds	30,000·00
10,000	Louisville City 6 per cent. bonds	7,141·40
30,000	St. Louis City 6 per cent. bonds	25,030·00
1,250	Shares Pennsylvania Railroad stock	68,454·96
260 "	Lehigh Coal and Navigation do.	13,817·26
200 "	Northern Central do.	8,326·10
312 "	Girard Life Ins. and Trust Co.	5,675·22
100 "	Western National Bank stock	6,863·50
209 "	Commercial National Bank do	11,086·24
76 "	North America National Bank do.	10,168·00
160 "	Manufacturers' National Bank and stock	3,784·00
50 "	Girard National Bank and do.	2,600·00
19 "	Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank stock	1,900·00
425 "	Corn Exchange National Bank and do.	21,350·00
50 "	Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis	4,350·56
250 "	Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Stock	6,250·00
10,095·73	Ground rents	9,245·22
	Real estate, company's building	74,589·25
	Bonds and mortgages, first liens	962,446·56
	Premium notes secured by policies	633,742·05
	Loans on collaterals	15,690·00
	Balance in hands of agents	43,304·99
	Quarterly payments due company	17,926·22
	Scrip dividends purchased by company, cost	171,351·19
	Interest on stocks, loans, and mortgages account	35,423·62
	Cash on hand and in bank	85,085·10
	Office furniture	3,573·04
	Annuity	300·25
	Amount	$2,970,979·32
	Deduct losses due in 1870	23,000·00
	Amount	$2,947,979·32
	Market value January 1, 1870	$3,024,471·94

At an election held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, January 3, 1870, the following named gentlemen were chosen Trustees to serve for three years, viz.:—

John G. Brenner,	Joseph H. Trotter,
Benjamin Coates,	William H. Kern,
Richard S. Newbold,	James Euston,
James B. McFarland,	Edward M. Needles.
William P. Hacker,	

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held the 17th instant, the following officers were duly elected:—
SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, Henry C. Howell was elected a Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Samuel C. Huey to the Presidency.

The Board have declared a Scrip Dividend of FORTY PER CENT. upon the premium paid in 1869, on all policies in force December 31, 1869, and have decided to receive the scrip certificates of the year 1867 in reduction of premiums as they mature.

TRUSTEES.

Theophilus Paulding,	John G. Brenner,
Edmund A. Souder,	Benjamin Coates,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Richard S. Newbold,
Henry C. Townsend,	James B. McFarland,
Thomas W. Davis,	William P. Hacker,
Joseph M. P. Price,	Joseph H. Trotter,
Samuel A. Bispham,	William H. Kern,
Rodolphus Kent,	James Euston,
Samuel J. Christian,	Edward M. Needles,
James O. Pease,	Charles Watson,
Warner M. Rasin,	Ellwood Johnson,
Frederic A. Hoyt,	John G. Repplier,
Henry C. Howell,	John A. Needles, Balt.
Christian J. Hoffman,	

SOLICITOR,
HENRY C. TOWNSEND.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS,
EDWARD HARTSHORNE, M. D., 1439 Walnut street.
EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., 1415 Walnut street.
In attendance at the office of the Company from 1 to 2 P. M. daily.

SAMUEL C. HUEY,
PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN W. HORNOR,
A. V. P. and ACTUARY.
H. S. STEPHENS,
2 2 wfm3t SECRETARY.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 lm
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street.

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANnounce that she will give instruction in
SINGING AND PIANO.
Term beginning March 1.
Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 4w*

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 1024 WALNUT and No. 855 North BROAD St. Second Half-winter Term will begin FEBRUARY 7. Pupils may begin at any time without interfering with their progress as students. 1 15 sw7t

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.
1 22 1m* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. [1 17 1m*

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 13 rp6

NEW-YORKISMS.

rom Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

Vaccination Parties.

Did you ever hear of Vaccination Parties? They are the fashion now.

There is nothing Fashion will not take hold of. It is not afraid of death itself. Its latest caprice is the smallpox and the surgeon. It has seized hold of the rumor that there is smallpox in the city, and has embroidered and spangled it with one of its many whims which are in the worst possible taste. It is fearful enough to have a scourge in the midst of a community without making it a matter of sport. What do you think then of getting up parties of young people whose object it is to get vaccinated together in the shortest possible space of time and with the maximum of enjoyment? You are first inoculated and then you dance away the effects. You accelerate the action of the virus by bringing the light fantastic into play. After being lanced you plunge into "The Lancers," and I presume that the more fanciful are the *pas* you execute the greater is the exemption claimed for you from *la petite-verole*. I shouldn't be surprised if a new feature called "vaccination" were introduced into the "German." In fact, their vaccination parties are only an old fashion revived. Years ago, when smallpox last bade fair to prevail, the custom, in dreadful taste as it is, was abundantly affected by the youth of both sexes. At present the social question is, instead of "How does your meerschaum color?" "Have you been vaccinated yet?" If your answer is in the negative you are invited to "come to my house at such a date" (mentioning the evening), "I am going to have a vaccination party!" The idea is horrible enough to be French, and the dance which inevitably distinguishes those occasions might always be called the dance of death!

A Princely Advertisement.

Mr. Helmbold, whose name is not altogether disassociated from buchu, probably understands the art of advertising as well as any man in the country. On Monday he sold the public (and his own medicinal wares) beautifully, and managed to collect about his doors, four hundred people all clamoring for "Prince Arthur!" Somehow or other he had managed to create the impression—and to fasten it when it had once been created—that Prince Arthur was inside his store. Opposite the door stood a magnificent team, which was currently believed to be that occupied by his royal highness. Broadway, as far down as the entrance to the Metropolitan, and as far up as Houston street, was impassable on the east side of the way. A file of policemen protected the pavement, and a prodigious number of people suddenly felt thirsty and made a rush for Helmbold's porphyry soda water fountain. Nearly an hour elapsed before the throng subsided and it was definitely ascertained that the Prince was not there, and never had been. As an advertisement the thing was a beautiful work of art, a triumph of buchu genius.

I am aware that, indefatigable as the telegraphic wires have been on the subject, this letter would seem incomplete if I omitted to say a word in regard to

Prince Arthur,

one of the most hard-working young gentlemen of the age. He probably transacts more social labor, with a smiling countenance, in a shorter space of time than any royal hobbadehoy extant. The newspapers brim with announcements in regard to where and when he will appear, and it is but just to say that when they are authentatively made, he always comes up to time. If he is advertised to put in an appearance at the opera, that appearance is put in. To dine in public, to go to the theatre, after that to a ball, and after that to a private party, between the hours of six in the evening and four in the morning, is quite as laborious, continued day after day, as that of one of Mr. Stewart's clerks on his feet twelve hours out of the twenty-four. The way in which New Yorkers have run to see this youth is despicably vulgar, and the manner in which he has borne it all gives nothing to complain of. His behavior is just as quiet and perfect as that of most of his vulgar admirers is loud and indecent. Apparently he is untroubled with the self-consciousness which embarrassed his brother Albert at his age, and which invested that young man with a piquant bashfulness rare indeed in one who had been so accustomed from birth to publicity and staring crowds. To be sure Arthur has not had to stand quite so severe an ordeal; but such as he *has* been subjected to, has found him a perfect union of modesty and self-possession.

Religious Lotteries.

As a rule, pious New Yorkers are not so strict as pious Philadelphians are. They go to the theatre, and don't think their chances of future happiness are any the less for endeavoring to enjoy themselves as much as possible in this life. Still there are by no means a small number of Christians who sympathize with Philadelphia Puritans and frown down theatrical entertainments. Such take refuge—like their Philadelphia brethren and "sistern"—in the circus and the negro minstrels. It is wicked to go to see *Hamlet*, but it is right to go to see the horses. You contaminate your spiritual nature by waiting upon Mr. Fechter, but you revel in innocence when you pay to see Leon do the "wench-business." The drama and the opera are the two principal buckets that let down to the bottomless pit; but the way of salvation is not inconsistent with burnt-cork and sawdust. I calmly and confidently appeal to the religious portion of the Philadelphia public—especially that which reads THE TELEGRAPH—whether these remarks are grossly exaggerated of the spirit with which the circus and the negro minstrels are regarded in contradistinction to the opera and the drama? At the circus and the negro minstrels you may see pious *paterfamilias* surrounded by his family, shaking with laughter at the jokes of the clown or the "end" man; but you never see him at the opera or at the drama, or at scarcely any entertainment of the kind in which there is an intellectual element. Now the religious attenders of a certain place of amusement in Brooklyn have refined upon the idea and attend in batches a low place of amusement at which the lottery principle is one of the inducements held out to audiences. Presents of more or less value are payable to the holder of tickets bearing certain numbers. In some cases the presents are really valuable, and the holders of lucky numbers have become the triumphant possessors of diamond rings and silver services. Mr. Emerson has, in one of his essays, a sentence to the effect that a foolish consistency is the bugbear of little minds. The religious nurturers of negro minstrelism and the circus, to the disparagement of the opera and drama, have rushed to the other extreme, and so far from remaining foolishly consistent, have rushed off into the most absurd antipodes.

The Labor Bureau.

The ensuing exhibit will illustrate how great is the struggle in New York between the necessaries of life and the demand for them. One hundred and sixty-five males and three hundred and sixty-seven females applied for situations. Of these, forty-three males were furnished with positions and three hundred and fifty-seven females. It will be seen that one hundred and twenty-two men were left out in the cold and only ten females. How young men, out of a situation, do live within the whirl of this great grindstone called Gotham I really do not know. I am afraid it belongs to the order of grindstones that will fall upon humanity some day or other and crush it to pieces.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Susan Galton and her company will perform Levy's operetta of *Fanchette* and Dibdin's musical comedietta of *The Waterman*, this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *London* will be represented this evening.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham's sensational drama of *The Red Light* is announced for to-night.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a fine programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the Lilliputian comedian, General Grant, Jr., will appear this evening in conjunction with other attractive novelties.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give popular exhibitions of magic at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, etc., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time permanently cured, by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL passed through the State Senate,

Prince Arthur passed through Philadelphia,

But few gentlemen pass our show windows without *stopping* to *admire* the style, cut and finish of our

$12 and $14 PANTALOONS, made of the best

FRENCH and ENGLISH CASSIMERES to order, by

G. STOKES.

THE SALE OF PAINTINGS at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, commenced last evening, and the prices were monstrously low. The sale will be continued and closed this evening.

Mr. Haseltine's sale of fine engravings and etchings will take place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s Orchestral Grand Pianos beat everything in the shape of pianos, and are very properly called the king of pianos. Go and hear them at No. 927 Chesnut street.

CALL and see the Parham Family Sewing Machines at No. 704 Chesnut street. Sold on easy monthly payments.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF
In Consequence of
In Consequence of

The extensive alterations we are now making, and the

Annual Stock Taking
Annual Stock Taking
Annual Stock Taking

During the month of February, we will from this time

Make Lower Prices
Make Lower Prices
Make Lower Prices

On all our stock, which is still very large and complete, both in

Men's and Boys' Suits
Men's and Boys' Suits
Men's and Boys' Suits
and
Light and Heavy Overcoats.
Light and Heavy Overcoats.
Light and Heavy Overcoats.

Our prices are acknowledged to be lower than any, and in Style and Make we are quite superior.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CUNDEY—HANN.—December 29, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Isaac Hess, Mr. FRANCIS CUNDEY, youngest son of Mr. John Cundey, to Miss MARY E. HANN, both of this city.

LUMB—FISHER.—On Sunday evening, January 30, 1870, by the Rev. Charles Cooke, Mr. ABRAHAM L. LUMB, of this city, to Miss BELLE H. FISHER, of Montgomery county, Pa.

DIED.

ELLIS.—Suddenly, on the 31st ultimo, Mrs. CATHARINE ELLIS, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. G. Kuhnle, No. 1602 Green street, on Friday afternoon at 12½ o'clock. To proceed to Lutheran Church, Germantown.

GRANT.—On Tuesday afternoon, February 1, EMMA, daughter of C. H. and Emma C. Grant, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1934 Arch street, on Friday morning next at 10 o'clock.

TITLOW.—On the 29th ultimo, MARY TITLOW, widow of the late John Titlow, and daughter of the late John Kunkle, of Spring Garden, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Fifth street and Germantown avenue, on Thursday, the 3d instant, at 12 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Amendments to the Finance Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate has rejected the amendment of Senator Morton to Sherman's finance bill, which provided that the amount of currency to be redistributed shall be fifty-two millions, and has adopted the proposition of the committee to make it forty-five millions. A new section has been added, providing that twenty millions shall be taken from the States having an excess, and distributing it among the South and West, making in all sixty-five millions.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Various amendments were rejected, and the bill was passed—yeas, 29; nays, 23.

Considerable discussion ensued in relation to the priority to be given to important bills now pending; among others, to the Census bill and the bill for the abolition of the franking privilege.

At 3·15 P. M. the bill better to define the neutrality relations of the United States was taken up, and Mr. Howe proceeded to address the Senate upon it.

House.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Poland, Garfield, and Cox as Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Dyer presented a joint resolution of the Missouri Legislature as to the military of that State.

Mr. Lynch offered a resolution for the employment of a clerk by the special Committee on American Navigation Interests. Referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Sargent offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the jurisdiction of the General Government over Sandy Hook and the neck of land heading for miles above the Horseshoe between Sandy Hook bay and the Shrewsbury river, and calling for a copy of the agreement between the War Department and the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad Company giving the right of way over Government property. Adopted.

Mr. Logan offered a resolution declaring that the people of Cuba have for more than fifteen months carried on active hostilities against Spain for independence, that they have established and still maintain a *de facto* government, and now occupy with their armies and control a large portion of the island, and instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire what reasons, if any, exist why the republic of Spain should not be recognized by the United States Government as a belligerent. Adopted.

Mr. Roots introduced a bill to amend the act of April 10, 1869, extending the time for the completion of the first section of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. Referred.

Mr. Paine introduced a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations and other points in the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the Northern lakes and seaboard of the approach of storms. Passed.

FROM MEXICO.

The Revolutionary Party Strengthening.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—News from Mexico, via Brownsville, represents that the revolutionary party in Mexico is daily strengthening. Generals Maccias, Zarequi, Espinosa, Davill, and others are organizing troops to aid the rebels. The Vera Cruz *Esperanza* says in effect, the situation of Mexico is worse every day, and even those who seemed to have more confidence in the future bow down their heads under a weight of a bitter disappointment. There is not a means found to conjure the storm which threatens to sink the unfortunate country in the horrors of civil war.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 2—4·30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅞ for both money and account. American securities quiet, Five-twenties of 1862, 86⅞; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84⅜. Stocks quiet. Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 103⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—4·30 P. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 11⅜@11½d.; Orleans, 11¾d. The sales have been 10,000 bales. Shipments of Cotton from Bombay for the week ending Saturday, 16,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 2—4·30 P. M.—Linseed Oil, £31@£31 3. Turpentine, 30s. 6d.@31s.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 2—Arrived, steamer City of Brooklyn, from New York.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 2.—Arrived, steamship North American, from Portland.

FINANCIAL.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

COAL.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

STOVE	$6·50 PER TON
LARGE NUT	$5·50 PER TON

ALSO,
SUPERIOR BEAVER MEADOW LEHIGH.

STOVE	$7·25 PER TON
NUT	$6·75 PER TON

Delivered to any part of the city.
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT.
12 22 3m Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,
1 7 West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—

Splendid Stove	$7
Nut, per ton	$6

WILLIAM HENRY,
1 5 1m S. W. cor. NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FINANCIAL.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
DEALERS IN
All Issues of Government Securities.
Gold, Stocks, and Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
COLLECTIONS
In this city and all points in the United States and Canadas made with care and promptness.
Union Pacific First Mortgage and
Land Grant Bonds,
AND
Wilmington and Reading First
Mortgage Bonds,
BOUGHT AND SOLD. 1 25 3m

CITY WARRANTS
Bought and Sold.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. | Paris. [3 1

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Is a pharmaceutical preparation. The proper name is given, and it is the most active which can be made. It is indorsed as a cure by all medical works for such diseases as recommended by the proprietor. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and is taken by adults and children. It is tonic, diuretic, blood purifying and invigorating. Enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes will find it far more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO
Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel DAN. RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn, editor *Cosmopolite*.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently.) When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.

EDWARD L. HOWARD.,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO
Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

DR KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such mediciate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.

AUG. 11, 1865.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MERICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph*.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD. [1 29 sw

The Character of Lancelot.

From the London Saturday Review.

In Sir Thomas Malory's collection of the Arthurian romances, if King Arthur is "flos regum," Sir Lancelot du Lake is "flos equitum et clarissimorum virorum." He holds a rank which for dignity and grace is second only to that of Arthur, and in tragic interest it hardly yields even to the king's. A brief sketch of such a character, as it stands in the romance, cannot be wholly uninteresting. Contrasted with the great heroic figures of the ancient epic, it shows forcibly what a world of change had been by the Christian idea introduced into the region of the imagination. And, as a conception dating from mediæval sources, it is a proof how far the germ and truest ideal of civilization—the basis in the individual of all that can really make society move forward and move higher—may precede the actual development of those conditions which the word civilization now to us denotes. Incidentally, a review of Lancelot's character cannot but bear on the magnificent series of poems which Mr. Tennyson has lately completed. To study what must have formed the chief material for those poems is to recognize with greater clearness than before the genius which has been at work upon them, the intuitive delicacy in selection, the power and the beauty, which will render them immortal.

Sir Lancelot is the son of King Ban of Benwicke, shadowy king of a still more shadowy kingdom. In the legend, Benwicke is defined only by the details that it is beyond seas, and that when returning thence from his wars with Lancelot after the final disruption of the Court, and on receiving news of Mordred's treason, Arthur lands at Dover. When first established as a knight of Arthur's Court, Lancelot is chosen as the foremost warrior, to conduct Queen Guinevere to her marriage from the realm of her father, Leodogrance, of Cameliard. Then began the love between them—the bond of true falsehood and of loyal disloyalty—which lasted to the end, and which made the tragic element in Lancelot's life. Only on two occasions, and on both by the arts of an enchantress, Lancelot is unwittingly drawn from his faithfulness to the Queen. By the first of these magical deceptions he became the father of Sir Galahad, and the whole matter was afterwards explained and confessed to the Queen. When the deception was practised a second time, and on his appearing, since the affair was instantly known to Guinevere, twice convicted in her eyes, Sir Lancelot falls into the terrific two-year fit of madness, half raving, half melancholy, which makes an important episode in the romance. But he is heroic even in his dejection and his remorse. Being partly cured at last by a first vision of the Sangreal, he settles in the Joyous Ile, under the feigned name of Le Chevalier Mal Fet, and his great deeds soon bring Knights of the Round Table about him, and lead to his restoration at Court. Then follows the great quest of the Sangreal, of which his own son Galahad is the moving cause, and it is during the quest that, within an ancient chapel, Lancelot has the second dreamy sight (mentioned in *Marmion*) of the Beatific Cup, when

> "Slumbering, he saw the vision high
> He might not view with waking eye."

Before the quest was over, he met and conversed long with his saintly and knightly son, just before Sir Galahad's disappearance from the world; and, being afterwards shriven, he solemnly renounced the old offense which had so long hung about his neck.

But when the remnant of old knights were once again reassembled at Court; when the table had been replenished with new men, and the disturbance caused by the quest was wearing off, Lancelot and the Queen fell back into the old ways. After clearing her name and fame in many a mortal combat, he is at last overborne by Gawaine, Agrawaine, and Mordred, the three nephews of Arthur, of whom the first is more conspicuous as Lancelot's mortal foe, the last as the plotter against the King. Guinevere goes into sanctuary at Almesbury, and Lancelot retires to Benwicke beyond seas. But he does not quit the Court without proffering the fullest terms of satisfaction. His own request that Guinevere may be reinstated and he himself received into accord is backed by an engagement to spend all his substance in founding religious houses at every ten miles between Sandwich and Carlisle, himself making the whole pilgrimage barefoot, and Papal bulls are sent to second this fair and pious proposal. But Gawaine will hear of no compromise; and Arthur, with that curious weakness which in the romance is allowed to stand part of his character, lets depart his best and noblest, and follows him presently to Benwicke in battle array. There Gawaine receives his mortal wound from Lancelot, and the forces are recalled by the news that Mordred has usurped the kingdom. The "great battle in the West" then follows, which is—not described—but sung in splendid verse, in "The Passing of Arthur."

But no sooner had Arthur withdrawn from Benwicke than Lancelot prepared himself to follow, not for reprisals, but that he might aid his king and friend against Mordred. The ghost of Gawaine, reconciled in death to Lancelot, appeared to counsel delay till these succors should arrive, and it was a slight and unforeseen accident alone that prevented obedience to the warning. After the battle Lancelot betook himself to Almesbury, seeking an audience of the Queen. On learning there her settled resolution to abide by a holy life, he himself was received into the cloister by the "Bishop of Canterbury, a hermit," and renounced forever his last hope of taking his old love away, beyond their common sorrows, to the distant retreat of Joyous Gard. When, after several years of the silent life, he had been an admitted priest for near a twelvemonth, he was miraculously summoned to Almesbury, whence he was to remove the body of the Queen, then at the point of death, and to convey it to Glastonbury for a final resting place. During his journey, the Queen, in her dying moments, spoke freely of him to the nuns. She had died but half an hour before his coming. Sir Lancelot, she said, had been priest near twelve months; and "hither he cometh as fast as he may for to fetch my corpse. And beside my lord Arthur shall he bury me." It should be said at this point that, in the romance, on the morrow of Arthur's Passing, Sir Bedivere finds a tomb newly graven, and a hermit grovelling before it, who informs him that at midnight a corpse had been miraculously laid there by the queens and other ladies of the mystic barge; so that, in the mind of the writer of the legend, an actual burial co-existed with the visionary hope and prospect of Arthur's continued life in Avilion, and of his future return. Before setting out on the journey to Glastonbury, Sir Lancelot "did all the observance of the service himself, both the dirge at night, and the mass on the morrow." She was buried with all the tender privilege and care that love and religion could bestow; and then at last the great knight's heart would no more serve to sustain his troubled and careful body. Sir Bors, his kinsman, and through all his adventures his devoted and unswerving friend, could avail nothing to revive him; the Bishop could avail nothing, and then "he sickened more and more, and dried and dwined away."

One night the Bishop awoke the whole hermitage with a loud and unseasonable laughter. He had never been (he said) so merry and well at ease. For "here was Sir Lancelot with me, with more angels than I ever saw men upon one day; and I saw the angels heave Sir Lancelot towards heaven, and the gates of heaven open to receive him. * * * Go ye to his bed, and then shall ye prove the sooth."

> "So when Sir Bors and his fellows came to his bed they found him stark dead, and he lay as he had smiled, and the sweetest savor about him that ever they smelled. * * * and the greatest dole they made that ever made men. And on the morrow the Bishop sang his mass of Requiem; and after, the Bishop and all those nine knights put Sir Lancelot in the same horsebier that Queen Guinevere was laid in before she was buried."

He was entombed by them with all honor at Joyous Gard.

Such is the naked framework on which the French romancer has portrayed one of the most beautiful and splendid characters to be found in the literature of the imagination. To say that Lancelot combines the fine qualities of an Achilles and of a Hector is to say what is inadequate and even beside the mark. To the body and spirit of Achilles has been here united the soul of a Sir Philip Sidney. King Arthur reaches to a wider grasp of sovereign and large-minded design; the conception of the Cid is drawn in grand and generous proportions; but in the whole region of romance, will there be found such another union of strength with delicacy, of profound sensibility with entire capacity, as was dreamed by the author of the character of Lancelot? Generosity and courtesy and forgetfulness of self are its broad basis, its pervading elements. To forbear his own advantage

> "In open battle or the tilted field"

is with Lancelot, as with Arthur, a second nature. This part of him, like his complete tranquillity and self-possession—never once broken by danger or by insult, never by anything but the full stress of grief and of remorse—comes of his supreme and conscious power. During the final war before Benwicke, after long enduring almost passively the assaults of Gawaine, by whom every kind of aggravation and disappointment has been brought upon him, Lancelot at last puts out his strength and unhorses his old enemy. Gawaine challenges him desperately to take his life outright, "for if thou leave me thus, when I am whole I shall do battle with thee again." "Sir, I shall endure you by the grace of God," said Sir Lancelot; "but wit you well, Sir Gawaine, I shall never like thee smite a felled knight." During all the taunts of Sir Gawaine at time the when the restoration of Guinevere and of himself still hung in the balance, Sir Lancelot never fails to answer reasonably, liberally, and courteously. And when Sir Galahad is knighted, and a mysterious lady rides to tell the new knight's father that he must no more look to hold the first place of chivalry, "As touching that," said Sir Lancelot, "I know well that I was never the best."

His fidelity is, if that were possible, even more than a match for his large and generous courtesy. It is as if the romancer had designed to show to what moral heights a man may climb while a mortal sin still hovers about him. In Mr. Tennyson's "Guinevere" the great excuse for the relation between Lancelot and the Queen is distinctly spoken of. It was a misadventure that Arthur should have sent his best and greatest to represent himself; that he should have dazzled a young fancy with "warmth and color" before it had grown to love the

> "pure severity of perfect light"

which hung round his own character and designs. But though this misadventure lends a palliation, and though nearly every chapter in the romance hints a further extenuation in the general customs of the early age, yet it is clear that the connection was to the writer a mortal sin, and nothing short of it. In the long episode of Sir Tristram and La Beale Isond (the "Iseult of Ireland" in Mr. Matthew Arnold's charming poem), it is easy to recognise a secondary reproduction of Lancelot and Guinevere. As Lancelot conducts Guinevere to Arthur, so Tristram conducts Isond or Isolt to King Mark of Cornwall. And, if we assume this secondary relation as a fact, it is interesting to notice that in the subsidiary story the mortal taint has been provided against by throwing a supernatural halo over the relation of the two later lovers. A miraculous philtre has been prepared by the father of Isolt of Ireland, by which she is to become firmly, indissolubly united to King Mark. Of this philtre she and her knightly guide inadvertently drink during the voyage, and their destiny is thus sealed beyond the power of their own wills to alter. Yet, though there is no blinking the romancer's view of Lancelot's fault, it is wonderful to observe the labor and care which he has spent in drawing a portrait, this great fault notwithstanding, of lifelong and unwearying faithfulness.

> "His honor rooted in dishonor stood,
> And faith unfaithful made him falsely true."

In those lines the complexity of the character is admirably and perfectly described, but in the mind of the romancer it is clear that the ruling tendency was to set the honorable and the faithful qualities in the stronger relief. The whole poem of "Elaine," in its great and multifarious beauty, is a tribute to the faithfulness of Lancelot. It might almost bear these words for its inscription, if it were not a picture of his generosity as well. The great and tragical madness which occurs in the story fell upon Lancelot for the sole reason that he could not bear so much as the appearance of infidelity. He could not brook to be thought "wanderingly lewd." Nor was he faithful to the Queen alone—but the one disloyalty excepted—to Arthur also. Against him he would never lift a hand; and, when once the King had left beleaguring him, he was following on his track, not as foe, but as brother and ally. He was never petulant, never recklessly neglectful of what (even in extremes) might yet be done for those friends; never flagging in devotion while they lived, nor after their deaths.

Of his magnetic power of attaching others to himself there is no need to speak. Such a character, even in a low degree, cannot live and move without exercising something of that power. And some of the most striking episodes in the legend arise out of this influence, which drew to Lancelot Sir Lavaine as well as his sister—"the lily maid of Astolat"—which was felt at times and seasons by knights like Sir Tristram and Sir Gareth, and which entirely dominated a character so different from that of his great kinsman as was Sir Bors, a figure which, if not one of the first magnitude, is among the most distinctly drawn and the most interesting in the whole romance.

Lancelot is not a man "of gramarye," not a master of technical instruction, such as was then confined to the clergy, and would not have beseemed a great knight of chivalry. But he is manifestly intended to be held as a man of intellectual penetration and (though not furnished with its technical machinery and instruments) possessing the essence and spirit of true culture. He detects the real excellence of the new-comer, Beaumains, when others fail in that perception, and when many of the Court hold him for no better than a kitchen-page; and by Lancelot's countenance and encouragement he is last knighted as Sir Gareth and recognised for a nephew of the King himself. And when the damsel Maledisaunt has explained that the discredit she has thrown on a certain knight arose from no malicious intent, but through a desire to detain him from the danger of the field, Lancelot not only condones her offense but decorates her courteously with the new name of Bienpensaunt. This intellectual delicacy is naturally accompanied by a keen sensibility on which the romancer has bestowed the most striking touches. The tone of the character may be indeed resembled to the string of Ulysses' great bow in the Odyssey. Its strength made all other strength seem weakness, yet it responded to the slightest touch. Ulysses did but try and test it,

> "And in a low tone beautifully it sang
> Voiced like a swallow."

Thus Lancelot, the undisputed master of the tilted field, is represented as being also a man frequent in self-converse, and responsive, not only to the lightest word or look from the Queen, but to appeals from his own inner nature of the most subtle kind. Quite late in the romance, when the direct and settled attacks on himself and the Queen had begun, and when he had just been doing mortal combat in her defense, he comes into the court at a moment when a wounded knight, Sir Urre, is occupying the full attention of the King. As the leeches have all failed, the King and the best knights are trying the effect of "handling the wounds" themselves, a process resembling the "royal touching" for various maladies in later times. Last of all, Sir Lancelot is called to try where every one else has failed. He comes forward, not the man that once he was; though outwardly unchanged, he is inwardly aware of personal default, of failing name, of uncertainty and danger. But he touches the wounds, and one by one they are all healed. Then Arthur and all the other kings and knights gave loud thanks and praise, and made a sort of triumphal procession in honor of Sir Urre's recovery; but "*ever Sir Lancelot wept as he had been a beaten child.*" No comment should be needed on those words, which supply the key to some of the finest conceptions in this complex and magnificent nature.

Mr. Tennyson will have many claims upon posterity. And this will not be the least, that he has from amongst a mass of ill-arranged romance disengaged and placed in a fair and perfect setting the portrait of this great knight, who,

> "Marr'd as he was, seemed yet the goodliest man,"

and whose character will have been by his means handed down and remembered as one of the most remarkable creations of mediæval fancy.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL....................$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS....................1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS....................1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1275

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)....................$200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870....................$524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MATTIE T. BOURNE, by her next friend, etc., vs. EDGAR A. BOURNE.
June Term, 1869, No. 7, September Term, 1869, No. 67.
To EDGAR A. BOURNE, the Respondent:—Sir—You will please take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed thereon, returnable on SATURDAY, February 12, 1870, at 10 A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence.

CHARLES E. LEX,
Attorney Pro Libellant.
2 2 wftu4t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
LUCINDA BENNETT vs. CHARLES BENNETT.
June Term, 1869, No. 44. In Divorce. Charles Bennett, Respondent.
Sir:—You will please take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case, to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed therein. Returnable SATURDAY, February 12, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
Attorney for Libellant.
1 31mw4t*

ESTATE OF EDWARD SHIPPEN BURD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the eighth and final account of ELI K. PRICE and JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., surviving executors of the last will and testament of EDWARD SHIPPEN BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in their hands, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on TUESDAY, February 8, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 28 fmw 5t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscribers upon the estate of MARY SIMMONS, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

SAMUEL HOOD,
ROBT. H. McGRATH,
No. 347 S. SIXTH Street,
Executors.
1 5wdt*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 5

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties		$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)		107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881		60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)		200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan		102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds		23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)		20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock		14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock		3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock		7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties		246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.		$1,255,270·00
	Real Estate		36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
	Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer	972·26	
			169,291·14
			$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadon,
William C. Houston,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 305 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL....................$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,
Charles Spencer,
John A. Wright,
Arthur G. Coffin,
John M. Maris,
William Divine,
S. Morris Waln,
John B. McCreary,
J. B. Lippincott,
James Long,
James Hunter,
E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 975 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR....................PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES....................VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS....................SECRETARY

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets....................$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2⅝ by 4¾ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5¼ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅝ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅞ by 8⅞ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅛ by 9⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅛ by 9⅜ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—348,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,695,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.
1 11 eodtM1

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS
1 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross*.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.
1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall street, in the city of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are:—To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for and owners of the capital stock of the last-named company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named company and other companies having coal lands in Allegheny county, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be mado, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in free payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 18, 1870. 1 20 tF18

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,
FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!
HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers a fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
1 17 Philadelphia.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIREGUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
2 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

DR. ANDERSON.

The Father of Wood Engraving in America.

I note, says the New York correspondent of the Boston *Sunday Gazette*, the death of Dr. Alexander Anderson, known in art circles here as the "father of wood engraving in this country." He had reached the green old age of ninety-five. He studied for a physician, but liking art better than pill and lancet, went regularly into engraving as a business in his thirtieth year. But he had previously engraved in an amateur way, and when seventeen years of age made the first wood-cut ever executed in this country. Webster's Spelling Book was illustrated by cuts from his hand, and innumerable primers and toy-books were issued adorned by his art. But how great have been the changes in the art since Dr. Anderson's first rude experiments! What was at first but a cheap, inferior mode of illustration, has in time come almost to rival costly steel plates. Very little had been done in wood engraving in this country until the issue of the well-known Harper's Bible, which, it will be remembered, appeared in numbers, each part profusely adorned with engravings. The beauty and finish of these engravings were considered at the time quite remarkable, although the art since then has made notable advances. The Harper Bible was produced under the direction of Mr. Adams, who was one of the pioneers in the art. He was one of the first to demonstrate how a wood cut should be printed, and in connection with this an entertaining anecdote is told. Wood cuts have to undergo a kind of preparation for printing different from that of any other kind of engraving, and which is technically known as overlaying and underlaying. These processes consist of a very careful cutting out of bits of paper to the shape of the different objects in the pictures, which, pasted under the cut and on the tympan above it, strengthens the impression in all the dark parts and lightens it in others. If a cut is skillfully prepared in this way, all its effects come out; if badly prepared, it looks poor and ineffective, no matter how well the engraver has done his work. Mr. Adams was among the first to perceive the necessity of this sort of preparation for wood-cuts, and in getting up the engravings for the Harper Bible stipulated that he should have the right to prepare each form for the press. So when the first sheet for the work was ready for the press, he pulled off his coat and went to work at what is called "making ready." He prepared "overlays" and "underlays;" he experimented in this way and in that; he shifted, he adjusted, he studied, until at last the brothers Harper became alarmed at the delay and consequent expense, and hinted it was time the press was at work. But Adams needed neither hints nor remonstrances, and kept on with his experiments. At last the Harpers called in counsel and summoned him before them. To their complaints he answered by appealing to his contract; the contract was referred to and read, and the worthy brothers saw that by its terms Mr. Adams could go on indefinitely with his experiments. With a good grace the brothers laughed and submitted, and Mr. A. went back to his press. Some week after this—for the experiments occupied a good deal of time—Mr. Adams carried to the Harpers a sheet of the work, on which the engraving appeared printed with so much beauty—a richness in the dark and delicacy in the light before unknown to wood engraving—that the publishers were delighted. Of course what took a long time in the way of experiment simplified itself readily in practice; and the printing of the "Pictorial Bible" went on now rapidly, and when the first number appeared it made a tremendous hit. We do better engraving and printing than then, but "Harper's Picture Bible" was a long step in advance of anything that had been done before.

For Moderate Drinkers.

A "merchant prince" of New York, a portly six-footer, of great manly beauty, who never dined without his brandy and water, nor went to bed without a terrapin or oyster supper, and who was never known to be drunk, died of chronic diarrhea, a common end of those who are never intoxicated and never out of liquor. *Hall's Journal of Health* gives this account of his death:—

Months before he died—he was a year in dying—he could eat nothing without distress, and at death the whole alimentary canal was a mass of disease; in the midst of his millions he died of inanition. That is not the half, reader. He had been a steady drinker, a daily drinker, for twenty-eight years. Scrofula had been eating up one daughter for fifteen years; another is in the mad-house; the third and fourth were of unearthly beauty; but they blighted, paled and faded—into heaven we trust—in their sweet teens; another is tottering on the verge of the grave, and only one is left with all the senses, and each of them is as weak as water.

The same periodical instances another case that should supplement the one just given:—

A gentleman of thirty-five was sitting in a chair with no specially critical symptoms present; still, he was known to be a dissipated young man. He rose, ran fifty feet, fell down and died. The whole covering of the brain was thickened, its cavities were filled with a fluid that did not belong to it—enough to kill half-a-dozen with apoplexy—a greater portion of one lung was in a state of gangrene, and nearly all the other was hardened and useless; blood and yellow matter plastered the inner covering of the lungs, while angry patches of destructive inflammation were scattered along the whole alimentary canal. Why, there was enough of death in that one man's body to have killed forty. The doctor who talks about guzzling liquor every day being "healthy" is a perfect disgrace to the medical name, and ought to be turned out to break stone for the term of his natural life at a shilling a day, and find himself.

—The Birmingham *Post* says that among the "things not generally known" is the fact "that Tennyson numbers among his chosen friends a Black Country puddler. The said puddler is no unfrequent guest at Farringford, and he is presented by the poet with each of his volumes as they appear. The puddler is a poet, too, and his effusions have elicited the Laureate's high praise, but hitherto not a line has seen the light.

—A project is on foot for an improvement in the medical service of the French metropolis at night. It is proposed to establish in Paris forty stations, where a night doctor shall be in constant attendance. For these sixty doctors will be chosen, so that they may relieve one another. They are to receive a fixed salary from the Government or the town, and it will be their duty to attend to all urgent cases free of charge.

—We may state on the authority of nature, that benzol has been applied to a somewhat novel purpose. If poured on a piece of ordinary paper, immediate transparency is produced, to such an extent as to enable one to dispense entirely with tracing-paper. On exposure to air, or better, a gentle heat, the liquid is entirely dissipated, the paper recovers its opacity, and the original design is found to be quite uninjured.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin	$140	Second Cabin	$85

TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin	$145	Second Cabin	$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
12 7† No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
11 7† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 1§

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the North-eastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
I. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.

For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
14 No. 86 WEST Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 26 No. 132 South Wharves.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE AND BUY YOUR BEDDING.

THE GREAT AMERICAN

is without a rival, is without a rival, being the Finest, Cheapest, and Largest stocked Furniture and Bedding Warehouse in this city, and its prices being wholesale to all. You can save at least 20 per cent. on any purchases you may make at our establishment. And our prices being One Price, makes it the leading store in the business.

GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING,
No. 1202 MARKET Street. 1 27 1m

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
1 1 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO

NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

Philadeplhia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 1mrp

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 225

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
226 Also, WOOL SACKS.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A.M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·20 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¼, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P.M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1 1 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIRE PROOF SAFE, PARLOR ORGAN, MIRRORS, FINE HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, OFFICE FURNITURE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

February 3, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture; walnut chamber suits; library and dining-room furniture; French plate mantel mirrors; wardrobes; bookcases; sideboards; extension, centre, and bouquet tables; hat stands; lounges; etageres; superior office desks, and tables; fine hair mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows; china and glassware; gas-consuming and cooking stoves; large platform scales, weigh 4000 pounds; hoisting apparatus; steam hammer; large assortment of tinware, carpets, etc. etc.

Also, superior fire proof safe, made by Evans & Watson.

Also, 3 handsome walnut parlor suits, covered with green plush and reps. 2 1 2t

---

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

GRAND SALE OF THE FINE ARTS.
HIGH-COST OIL PAINTINGS,
BY FAVORITE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN MASTERS,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
February 3 and 4,

At 7¼ o'clock, at the Galleries, No. 1020 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a very Valuable Collection of 175 Oil Paintings, being a Choice Selection from the well-known galleries of Mr. JOSEPH RICHARDSON, No. 1106 Chesnut street, and Mr. G. PELMAN, Marshall and Callowhill streets. Included in the catalogue will be found specimens of every school of art. Among the many favorite masters represented may be mentioned:—

William Shayer,
Sebeeres,
Kruseman,
Hilderdonk,
Charles Shayer,
P. Naysmith,
J. W. Ingewiney,
Thors,
C. Hertel,
Moran,
Le Bret,
W. Brandenburg,
Von Geyerfeld,
Baugaerd,
Van Hamm,
C. Leickert,
A. Von Hoven Ball,
John Peale,
Deveney, of Paris,
Andraws,
Linder,
Rosseierse,
Von Seben,
Damshroder,
C. Col,
C. Hilgers,
George Armfield,
Von Willie,
Weeks,
Nils Moller,
L. Munthe,
Musin,
Stoorbolle,
Hetyel,
Henry Shayer,
E. Boderm,
H. Becker,
O. Hoff,
F. De Luot,
De Vos,
Von Severdonck,
Morty,
Charles Wilson Peale,
Laurent De Beul,
Henry De Beul,
L. Redig,
Vandoroin,
Savry,
Mauve.

The collection will be on FREE EXHIBITION day and evening until sale. 1 27 8t

---

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

WORKS OF ART.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
BARON CARL VON BUDENBERGH'S
SUPERB COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Feb. 1 and 2, at 7¼ o'clock.

We have received instructions to sell this splendid collection of modern Paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, purchased at great expense from the late expositions of Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Paris, Dusseldorf, and Brussels, comprising, among others, some superb cabinet pictures for the embellishment of drawing rooms and parlors. Many of these are from the best masters of Europe, and deserve attention from connoisseurs and lovers of art.

The following are some of the artists represented:—

Keokeck,
Hollander,
Nordenberg,
Van Dregham,
Leempution,
Jernberg,
Maler,
Spobler,
Kreutzer,
Le Coaty,
Everson,
De Voj,
Plas,
Vogt,
Grim,
Kosr,
Castan,
Desau,
Musin,
Grob,
De Buel,
Van Dieghem,
De Fay,
Van Severdonck,
Rosenboom,
Faucholt,
Feerebaart,
Kruseman,
Schasklet,
Janjsens.

The owner has ordered this very valuable collection of paintings to be peremptorily sold, without the least reserve. Open for exhibition on Wednesday morning, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 CHESNUT Street.

Also, a private collection from a well known connoisseur. Included is a portrait of George Washington, by Gilbert Stewart; also, a portrait by the same artist.

The following artists are represented:—

C. Lindoman,
P. Nicolei,
W. E. Winner,
H. C. Bispham,
Litschaur,
H. Parton, and others.

1 27 6t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

FIRST SPRING SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

February 4, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of popular makes of carpetings, embracing extra heavy double damask woollen Venetians; extra heavy new patterns all-wool ingrains; extra heavy worsted and wool ingrains; 34-inch twilled English hemp carpet; superior quality cottage and rag carpets. 1 28 6t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 2 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, STOVES, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, comprising elegant Brussels, tapestry, ingrain and Venetian carpets, parlor suits of walnut furniture, finished in oil, with plush and terry covers, walnut chamber suits, wardrobes, oak and walnut sideboards, extension dining tables, secretaries and bookcases, library chairs and tables, oak and walnut cane-seat chairs, marble-top tables, spring and hair mattresses, cottage suits of chamber furniture, hat racks, etc.

PIANO FORTES, ETC.—One superior square grand rosewood piano forte, made by Hallett & Davis.

One melodeon and one cabinet organ.

FRENCH PLATE MIRROR.—One gilt frame mantel glass, plate 64 by 48 inches, one walnut do., 56 by 44, one 50 by 40, two pier mirrors, 110 by 26 inches, one 26 by 24 inches, one 66 by 32 inches.

LADIES' FURS.—Also, an invoice of elegant furs for ladies and children.

SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.—An invoice of fine English plated ware and table cutlery.

LATHE, ETC.—Also, one foot lathe, one model steam engine, two magic lanterns, one plumber's force pump, one hotel mangle, etc. 2 2 2t

---

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,

No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 12

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE
CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE,
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

WIRE GUARDS
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS
23fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfm§

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SALVATION FOR INEBRIATES.

Their Doom Can be Averted—A Visit to the Sanitarium at Media—Means Adopted for Their Cure—Success Attending Proper Measures.

The question of the reformation of the inebriate is one that has long agitated the minds of not only our prominent philanthropists, but also of all sober-minded, right-thinking men, who make no ostentation of their good deeds, but have thoroughly at heart the welfare of their fellow-man; which has been the object of the fondest wish of the disgraced and mortified father, whose fair name has been blasted, whose waning years have been saddened by the wreck of his son; the most fervent prayer of the heart-broken wife, whose misery is multiplied by each nightly debauch of her drunken, besotted husband. But it was not until late years that this subject was attempted to be discussed in any practical way, or any project for effecting its ends assumed any tangible shape. And when it was proposed to institute a method of retrieving the unfortunate, whose weaknesses so debase themselves and those belonging to them; who should be its most earnest supporters but these mothers and sisters whose tears had paid the price of the son's and the brother's revels? These, indeed, they were, as is attested by the demonstration recently made by the ladies of Maryland in order to raise means for the establishment of an inebriate asylum at Baltimore. Now, the project is not a mere matter of desire, or of speculation, but a living, glorious fact, in successful operation, producing the most gratifying results all over the civilized world. We now have these asylums in Massachusetts, in New York, in Washington, in Illinois, and in Indiana; we have them in England, in France, in Russia, and we have one within an hour's ride from our very door, at Media, of which last we propose to speak. Yesterday we paid a visit to Media, and of course called to see its principal feature, the Sanitatarium. This asylum was first chartered to the Citizens' Association, having not only the right to exist as a corporation for the treatment of habitual inebriates, but being also vested with visitorial powers over all the almshouses and public hospitals of the State, wherein persons were medically treated at the public expense. This latter power is now but seldom exercised, and the asylum is devoted to the revocation of persons from the influences of strong drink and narcotics of all kinds, and is under the management of the following directors:—Joseph Parrish, M. D., President; John M. Maris and Henry Lewis, Vice-Presidents; Joshua A. Weolston, Secretary; John A. Wright, George Milliken, Matthew Baird, Samuel Parrish, Thomas A. Scott, and Thomas T. Tasker, Jr. We were unfortunate in finding that Dr. Parrish was in the city when we arrived, but we were received in the kindest manner by his affable and efficient assistant, Dr. Orrin Cooley, who used every endeavor to make our visit pleasant and instructive. The asylum is quite a large building, originally intended as a school for boys, but now refitted, so as to afford every convenience and comfort for its inmates. Each patient has a room to himself, large, light, and neatly furnished. The gas consumed in lighting the building is there manufactured, and indeed it compares very favorably with the luxury for which we in the city pay so dearly. The whole house is heated by steam, so that any temperature required during the winter season can be attained. A spacious recreation room is provided, with a billiard table and other sources of amusement; the library supplies good reading matter, and a handsome piano affords opportunity for the cultivation of musical talent. The patients are allowed the liberty of the building and grounds, and even of the village, and but little restraint is imposed upon them that would not at least be exercised at a proper home. The manner of treatment is not one uniform, inflexible rule applied indiscriminately to all, but it is adapted to the circumstances of each particular case. The time of each gentleman is his own to employ from breakfast until bed-time as he chooses, provided he is guilty of no excesses that would be injurious to his health, or any impropriety that would be scandalous to those about him. They are permitted to indulge in tobacco moderately, and have as good food, well and cleanly cooked, as the country can afford. The principle of cure is one built upon the bases of hygienic, medical, and moral treatment. If a patient is so far gone that his drink is to him almost a second nature, he is given liquor, not as his appetite craves, but as his physical condition absolutely requires. At the same time, the proper medicines are prescribed for him and applied in such manner as will soonest and most surely rebuild his shattered constitution. He is subjected daily, or every other day, to a bath—vapor, plunge, douche, shower, or medicated, as the circumstances of the case call for—the facilities for all which are admirable. Then the recreation, social intercourse with each other, and the uniformly kind and gentle manner in which they are treated by Dr. Parrish and his family, and Dr. Cooley, tend to keep the patients in a cheerful mood, which doubtless is one of the greatest aids to the cure. The managers do not advocate the total abstinence system in every case without distinction, as they believe it would be productive of more harm than benefit; nor do they adopt the plan in vogue in a Boston establishment, where the patients are given liquor charged with emetics, fearing the effects of much such treatment would in a short space of time ruin even the strongest constitution; nor do they approve of the Russian method of pursuing the unfortunates with that drink which has been their bane, saturating every morsel of food with the liquor, flavoring all beverages with that which has been the patient's specialty, and filling the atmosphere of his room with the odor of it; the object being to create the most perfect disgust and abhorrence; which seems, however, too much like making one used to a thing, for if a surfeit were called a cure it might be reasonable to suppose that every man who drinks to excess is upon each successive drunk cured, for then he certainly has had a surfeit. But the plan adopted here is of the simplest, gentlest, and most natural character, applying mild restoratives to the debilitated constitution, removing all temptations to drink, encouraging recuperation by the most grateful means that can be devised, and relying in a great measure upon the hearty co-operation of the patient, for this latter is as necessary as the medicine, bath, or diet; and so confidently do the doctors rely upon it that the patients are permitted to stroll over the county freely, even beyond the limits of the village, where liquor is to be obtained for the asking. It is the rarest occurrence that a patient betrays this confidence by gratifying his passion. A pleasing feature of the whole is that a vast majority of the patients who have thus far been treated at the Sanitarium have been voluntary patients, coming of their own free will to be redeemed from the most ruinous of vices, there having been but two or three persons placed there by order of the courts, who are authorized by a recent act of Assembly to make this disposition of inebriates in certain cases. And for the success of the system it is only necessary to say that, so far, from 43 to 45 per cent. of the cases treated have resulted in complete cures. As to the inmates, we found them seventeen in number, and gentlemen of means, most of them of culture and refinement. Several were professional men, who had travelled Europe, and one, an old sea captain, seventy-seven years of age, who has sailed the world over, is of considerable wealth, and, singularly enough, was one of the first and most liberal contributors to the establishment of a similar institution in a neighboring State. They intermingle freely with each other, are social and pleasant; they have a literary club, both burlesque and serious, and have an almost inexhaustible stock of jokes and stories with which to while the hours away, and to a visitor they seem as happy, comfortable, and contented as men could wish to be. We may safely say, that a person who willingly enters the asylum and submits himself to the treatment prescribed, will, at the proper time, come away improved in mind and body.

We understand that there is at present before the Legislature a bill for the recognition of the asylum, and the appropriation to it of funds sufficient to meet the expenses of requisite enlargements and improvements of the building; and the nature of the asylum and its efficiency demand that this bill should meet with the full and speedy approbation of our lawmakers. There is at present accommodation for only twenty-two patients, and from the past success of the project we feel that the more the facilities are increased the greater will be the good effected.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Names of Boys Admitted This Morning.

The following are the names of the pupils admitted to the High School this morning. The list numbers 166. This is the largest number ever before admitted to the school at one time. There are now 603 pupils belonging to the school.

Name.	*Schools.*
John D. Adair	Twentieth Section.
A. C. Albrecht	Jefferson.
Joseph E. Amies	G. W. Nebinger.
A. C. Andrews	Southwest.
William M. Angney	Southwest.
Thomas N. Ashton	Locust street.
George V. Bacon	Newton.
William R. Baird	Hancock.
John D. Barry	Ringgold.
William Beatty	Price.
John Belshaw	Southwest.
William C. Bennett	Rutledge.
Jerome J. Bergan	Mount Vernon.
William J. Beringer	G. W. Nebinger.
A. MacBride Beveridge	Jefferson.
F. W. Bender, Jr.	Northeast.
E. D. Bettler	Northwest.
William A. Boland	Southeast.
Harry P. Bower	Lincoln.
R. H. Bowman	Twentieth Section.
Charles R. Buddy	Northwest.
James Burns	Southwest.
Joseph F. Barr	Belmont.
William G. Butler	Madison.
Edward Braddock	Northwest.
Francis M. Brower	Price.
Joseph F. Camp	Southwest.
Thomas M. Cathcart, Jr.	Locust.
H. M. Chance	Northwest.
William P. Childs	Keystone.
Edmund Clark, Jr.	Newton.
G. W. Clymer	Hancock.
Robert Craig, Jr.	Southeast.
William R. Cree	Mount Vernon.
Charles H. Dedaker	Madison.
George Dellow	Penn.
William W. Denney	Ludlow.
Frank P. Devereu	Lincoln.
George D. Downton	Rittenhouse.
Thomas R. Elkins	Sherman.
Charles E. Ellinger	Northeast.
Edw. A. Evans	Keystone.
Samuel W. Evans	Marshall.
A. L. Farrand	Wyoming.
Clifford R. Fell	Wyoming.
W. A. Fellows	Keystone.
George W. Fenn	Keystone.
Harry Fisher	Price.
Reynolds Fisher	Lincoln.
George B. Fisler	Belmont.
Samuel M. W. Fisler	Belmont.
Emanuel Furth	Northeast.
Anthony Gertzen	Southeast.
Charles Greseking	Newton.
John G. Gilfellow	Northwest.
Alexander Goodman	Jefferson.
Daniel Greenwald	Wyoming.
John M. Gucker	Jefferson.
L. H. S. Hallowell	Belmont.
Edwin S. Haman	Price.
Philip Harding	Wyoming.
G. K. Hassenping	Lincoln.
Alfred M. Heston	Hancock.
Walter Hewes	Wyoming.
William H. Halloway, Jr.	Vaughn.
Edward B. Hough	Keystone.
William W. Houseman	Weccacoe.
Albert R. Johnson	Monroe.
Charles H. J. Jost	Northwest.
William N. Kaye	Jefferson.
J. J. Keating	Southwest.
Samuel N. Kershaw	Madison.
Charles R. Knowles	Southwest.
William N. Krall	Landreth.
Howard D. Kritzer	Belmont.
Samuel W. Kuen	Penn.
William W. Kurtz	Belmont.
Joseph H. Lamon	Manayunk.
Moses Langfeld	Wyoming.
H. A. Leckler	Hancock.
Norman Lesley	Hancock.
William M. Lever	Marshall.
Thomas M. Lewry	Monroe.
Benjamin F. Long	Jefferson.
H. W. Long	Locust street.
A. B. Longaker	Hancock.
G. P. McArthur	Newton.
William H. McCormick	Southwest.
James F. McCristal	G. W. Nebinger.
William A. McCully	Northeast.
Robert J. McCutcheon	Sherman.
William H. McElroy	Northeast.
John McLane, Jr.	Newton.
Harry McManus	Jefferson.
William J. McReynolds	Ringgold.
William McDonald	G. W. Nebinger.
Samuel N. McFerran	Jefferson.
John C. Mackey	Belmont.
John Mair	Price.
Charles S. Malin	Hancock.
William Maurmann	Mount Vernon.
John Maxson	Lincoln.
Charles S. Mayer	Northeast.
William H. McCauley	Hancock.
Samuel Mehorter	Ringgold.
George F. Mungen	Northwest.
B. W. Middleton	Mount Vernon.
William W. Miller	Reynolds.
Harry A. Myers	Monroe.
Harry C. Newport	Wyoming.
Horace W. Ogilbe	Hancock.
A. E. Oppenheimer	Monroe.
Edward J. Paddock	Heston.
Charles W. Paine	Roxborough.
O. F. Pancoast	Manayunk.
William W. Perrine	Southeast.
Charles E. Peterson	Mount Vernon.
A. Pinkney	Weccacoe.
William S. Porter	Locust Street.
Conrad Pritchett	Keystone.
C. Hazold Rambo	Vaughan.
Ira Isaac Reis	Jefferson.
L. J. Ridge	Fayette.
William H. Ridgway	Reynolds.
H. S. Redings	Locust Street.
Lewis A. Rommel	Madison.
Charles Ross	Southeast.
Samuel S. Sailor, Jr.	G. W. Nebinger.
A. J. Sansom, Jr.	Vaughan.
John G. Scanlin	Vaughan.
James R. Shick	Hancock.
George S. Schofield	Manayunk.
John W. Selser	Northeast.
Daniel Shelmire	Hancock.
Warren W. Sheppard	Weccacoe.
Horatio G. Sickel	Hancock.
Joel Silvers	Mt. Vernon.
Henry W. Smith	J. R. Ludlow.
George W. Snyder	Vaughan.
Simon W. Snyder	Jefferson.
Charles Stinger, Jr.	Irving.
John R. Stephens	Rittenhouse.
William F. Stewart	Monroe.
Morris Strouse	Jefferson.
George W. Sunderland	Keystone.
Frank F. Thomas	Vaughan.
David S. Thompson	Mt. Vernon.
William T. Tilden	Reynolds.
Carter Tilton	Penn.
Thomas Vaughan	Sherman.
John M. Walker	Hancock.
Andrew B. Wallace	Locust Street.
Frank A. Watkins	Twentieth Section.
J. A. Webb	Mt. Vernon.
Fred. W. Weightman	Northwest.
Charles H. Weikel	Hancock.
William Whitby	Lincoln.
John W. White	G. W. Nebinger.
Charles Wilfong	Southwest.
Robert S. Winslow	Southeast.
Albert E. Woodland	Reynolds.
James A. Wright, Jr.	Hancock.
Joseph H. Young	Madison.

POTATOES.—A colored youth, whose avocation is the sale of potatoes, whilst pursuing his calling yesterday found it necessary to leave his horse and cart temporarily in charge of a white youth named George Pierce, aged nineteen years, paying him ten cents in advance for his trouble. On returning he found neither horse, cart, potatoes, nor George, nor any clue as to their whereabouts. Last night, in order to drown his sorrow, our potato merchant visited the American Theatre, and there found the immaculate George admiring the graceful performance of Senyeah. George was arrested, and will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

FIRES.—About 4·20 o'clock this morning, a frame stable, situated in Edgemont street below Huntingdon, owned and occupied by Timothy Kelly, was totally destroyed by fire, a horse perishing in the flames. Loss $250.

About 1·20 this morning a slight fire occurred in the tin store No. 1322 North Seventeenth street. Loss $100. It ignited from a furnace.

THEFT OF IRON.—Robert Wiley is the name of a youth captured this morning in the act of pilfering iron from the locomotive works at Broad and Hamilton streets. Alderman Massey held him in $800 bail to answer.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—If the new Police bill is to have the effect, as it is now rumored, of foisting the old force upon us, then our latter state will be tenfold worse than the former.

—More light is not so sadly needed along the river front as less whisky drinking: this is the principal requirement. A sober man can generally travel in the twilight.

—His Honor the Mayor experienced a sense of relief yesterday, similar to that of a sinner who has just joined church. The appointing power he declared to be a bore.

—Columbus discovered America. A Lombard street debating society has been arguing for the last three weeks as to who discovered Columbus.

—The people would like to hear a little about that $25,000 stolen from the Receiver of Taxes. Has the Court Receiver anything to say?

—That there should exist a female and not a male head to the Girls' Normal School all parents admit and desire.

—The oldest inhabitant cannot recall a period of time when street-cleaners were seen on Callowhill street.

—The men who yesterday most rejoiced over the passage of the new Police bill were our ex-detectives.

—Our detective officers are all intent upon starting private agencies, they all *pay* so well.

—The State House Row has of late become exceedingly attractive to the *demi-monde*.

BAIL OF THE LOTTERY DEALERS.—The following persons have entered bail in the Court of Quarter Sessions for the lottery dealers. Some of them have done so purely as a matter of personal friendship, but the names of others will be recognized by those conversant with the facts as men who are at the head and front of the lottery business in Philadelphia.

The prisoners in custody upon the charge of dealing in lottery policies were:—Peter Gallagher, Joseph Gallagher, F. M. Provost, Bernard Barton, John Manderfield, Alvah Clark, and William Parker.

Mr. Henry Reinhart and Mr. Joseph Shoemaker are bail for Joseph Gallagher in the sum of five thousand dollars; Mr. John G. Butler and Mr. William Kendrick are bail for Peter Gallagher in like sum; Mr. Joseph Shoemaker is bail for Provost and Barton in the sum of four thousand dollars; Mr. John R. Manderfield, Jr., is bail for John Manderfield in the sum of two thousand dollars; Mr. Matthew Miller is bail for Parker and Clark in the sum of four thousand dollars. The bondsmen are all responsible men, they having produced their deeds before they were accepted as security for the appearance of the defendants when required.

INCOME TAX—MEETING OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.—At a special meeting of the association held this morning, the following resolutions, offered by George L. Buzby, Esq., were adopted by a very large majority:—

Whereas, The income tax is strictly a war tax, and should have ceased with the war which gave it birth, and

Whereas, Well-founded doubts of its constitutionality exist, and

Whereas, It is thoroughly demoralizing, by the peculiar provocation it affords to prevarication, falsehood, and dishonesty, and

Whereas, It is especially abhorrent to American citizens to have their private affairs rudely investigated and published to the world, and

Whereas, The entire removal of this tax will still leave the Government a large surplus revenue, therefore

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this body, this most offensive species of taxation should be immediately abolished, and no further assessment be permitted under it.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be sent to our representatives in Congress.

THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—An article in one of the daily papers this morning speaks of trouble in the People's Insurance Company, the flight of the President with a large portion of the funds, etc. We are authorized by Mr. George Busch, Jr., Secretary of the company, to state that the company has not an unsettled claim outstanding, and that there is no truth in the reported flight of the President. He denies *in toto* every allegation set forth in the article. Mr. G. Paul, President of the company, is absent from the city, but he has not taken with him any of the funds of the institution. So Mr. Busch informs us.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Officers Bird and Lukens, early this morning, found lying at the intersection of Germantown and Susquehanna avenues one John McKiernan, with his left hand badly mashed. He was conveyed to the Eleventh District Station House and a physician called in, who amputated two of his fingers; he was then removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was found that he was also badly injured about the side and legs. The unfortunate man resides at Nicetown, and it is supposed that he received his injuries by jumping from a railroad car whilst in motion.

HOGS.—Three colored individuals, named John Smith, Samuel Smith, and David Ward, yesterday visited Merchantville, N. J., and engaged in a porcine transaction. Securing six fine porkers they drove them to the city. Whilst proceeding along Second street, Sergeant Ward and Officer Ritz, of the Second district, took the hogs and the "mokes" into custody. Alderman Collins committed the mokes to prison and the hogs to a pen.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—To-morrow evening Petroleum V. Nasby will give the second lecture of the second series of the "Star" course, at the Academy of Music. Subject:—"The Lords of Creation; or, The Struggles of a Conservative on the Woman's Question."

ROBBED.—An individual named James Burns this morning lodged complaint at the Central Station that he had been robbed of $230 at his boarding-house, No. 2249 Sharswood street.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Wall street has drifted into quiet and steadiness. There is a generally buoyant tone to the markets, but the volume of business is not up to the usual scale.

"The exhibit of the public debt for January shows a reduction of nearly four millions, as contrasted with December. The coin balance is $101,000,000 and the currency about $8,000,000.

"This morning the following was posted on the bulletin at the Sub-Treasury. It will be seen that there will be two sales of gold before there is a purchase of bonds—a policy quite necessary from an inspection of the reduced currency balance above referred to.

"The purchases and sales ordered for the month of February are as follows:—

PURCHASES OF BONDS.

"Thursday, February 10—One million (on account of Sinking Fund).
"Thursday, February 24—One million (on account of Sinking Fund).

SALES OF GOLD.

"Thursday, February 3—One million.
"Wednesday, February 9—One million.
"Thursday, February 17—One million.
"Wednesday, February 23—One million.

"They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at twelve o'clock noon each day specified. The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds in excess of the amount advertised for. Further particulars can be had at this office. By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.'"

"The gold market was quiet, and the price ranged from 121⅛@121¾, with a few transactions at 121⅝. The Treasury programme is looked upon as unfavorable to an advance, while there is little temptation to sell the market speculatively.

"The money market was more active, owing to the shifting of loans on Rock Island, the borrowers becoming somewhat apprehensive under the disparaging statements of the 'bears.' At the same time the Broadway Bank, as the depositary of the city funds, drew largely on the street for money to meet the payment of the principal and interest of a portion of the city debt falling due to-day. After half-past 2 o'clock the inquiry for funds was rather sharp in some portions of the street, and seven per cent. was readily paid for the use of money on call. The Government dealers and the prime stock houses had up to this time made their engagements at four to six per cent. Commercial paper was steady, with a good demand at 6½ to 8½ per cent. for prime double names.

"The Government market was heavy at the opening, upon the official announcement of Secretary Boutwell's intention to buy only two millions of bonds during the present month, but became strong and active as the day wore on under a large demand from trust companies and other moneyed corporations. Prices at the close showed an improvement of about a quarter per cent. on the opening figures."

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

American Citizens in British Prisons—The Gold Investigation—Reconstruction—Payment of Treasury Warrants—Internal Revenue Affairs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gold Investigation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The gold investigating committee had Mr. Bartlett, private secretary to Mr. Boutwell, the messenger who carried a telegram about the sale of gold, the operator who sent it, and Mr. Hills, a broker, before them to-day. The testimony related entirely to the Secretary's order to Butterfield to sell gold.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has assumed the defensive in the matter of suits brought against its officials by certain parties who felt themselves aggrieved at their decisions, and have removed them from the State to the United States Courts, with the intention of prosecuting them to the end.

The Foreign Committee.

Mr. Swann, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution calling upon the President for information relative to the imprisonment of American citizens in British prisons. He stated that he knew the President had information on this subject which would be of interest to the country. Several gentlemen made speeches in favor of the resolution.

Judge Cartter and the Supreme Bench.

Vigorous efforts are being made to secure the appointment of Judge Cartter, of Ohio, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in case Hoar is rejected. A strong pressure is made by prominent politicians on the President in favor of his appointment.

Treasury Warrants.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The warrants issued from the Treasury Department during January were as follows:—

Civil and miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	$3,696,041
War Department	5,300,260
Navy Department	3,036,900
Interior, Pensions, and Indians	661,042
Total	$12,694,243

This does not include warrants issued on account of the public debt.

Ordered to Duty.

Lieutenant Commander Joseph N. Miller has been ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Reconstruction.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Committee on Reconstruction have before them bills relative to Georgia and Mississippi. Also a bill to enforce the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States. Nothing definite on these subjects will be done until the return of General Butler.

The Senate Committee of the Judiciary was to-day unable to consider the subject of Mississippi in connection with representation in Congress, owing to the non-reception of official papers, but will have a special meeting as soon as they arrive.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill in regard to the resignation of judges in certain cases, with a recommendation for its indefinite postponement.

Also, with an amendment, the bill to establish the office of Associate Justice of the Eastern District of Texas.

Mr. Chandler, in connection with a statement in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times* of Tuesday, explained that he had been classed among the inflationists of the currency, whereas he had repeatedly stated that under no circumstances would he vote to inflate the currency to the amount of a single dollar.

House.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs as follows:—

By Mr. Judd, to enable the Court of Claims to hear and determine the case of E. Deckelmire, a subject of the King of Prussia. Passed.

By Mr. Willard, authorizing Lieutenant-Commander W. A. Kirkland, United States Navy, to accept a gold medal from the Emperor of France. Passed.

By Mr. Swann, authorizing Commander Charles H. Baldwin, United States Navy, to accept a gold medal from the King of the Netherlands. Passed.

Mr. Swann, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred a resolution in reference to the treatment of American prisoners in the prisons of Great Britain for political offenses, made a report, closing with the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interests, any information which may have come to his knowledge concerning American citizens, whether native or naturalized, who may be at this time confined in the jails or prisons of Great Britain for political offenses, and any facts in relation to the treatment of such prisoners which he may feel at liberty to communicate.

The report states that, while expressing no opinion on the truth or falsity of the statements brought to the notice of the committee, the committee deems it its duty to express a cordial sympathy on the subject of the resolution, so far as to co-operate in the endeavor to produce the fullest information on the facts involved, not only as a duty of Christian charity, but on the obligation to adopted citizens.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sinking of the Steamer Brunette.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The steamer Santiago de Cuba, from Havre for this port, on the 1st inst., at 10 P. M. collided with the steamer Brunette, from New York for Philadelphia. The Brunette sunk in ten minutes. All the crew were saved, except two firemen, named George A. Coleman and James McCarty. The Santiago de Cuba is leaking badly.

Fatal Accident.

M. M. Piser, doing business here, was run over and killed on the New Haven Railroad to-day.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—There was no sale of stocks this morning, in consequence of the death of a member. The following prices were obtained from the Long Room:—

Stocks strong. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 121¾; Canton Company, 55; Cumberland preferred, 32½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97; Erie, 24⅜; Reading, 95⅝; Adams Express, 64; Michigan Central, 117⅛; Michigan Southern, 85⅝; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 114⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅜.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R	Chi. and R. I. R......115
Con. Stock Scrip.. 96¾	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 88¾
do. scrip...... 93	Pacific Mail Steam... 40
N. Y. & Erie Rail..... 24⅜	Western Union Tele 36⅜
Ph. and Rea. R...... 95⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R com 72½
Mich. South. & N I. R. 85⅝	Mil. & St. Paul pref.. 86
Cle. and Pitt. R....... 93	Gold..........121⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.... 72⅛	Market steady.
Chi. and N. W. pref.. 89⅜	

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Cotton easier; sales 300 bales middling uplands at 25⅜c. Flour—State and Western dull, in buyers' favor; State, $4·65@6; Western, $4·60@6·40; Southern dull and heavy. Wheat less active and scarcely so firm; winter red Western, $1·28@1·31; white Western, $1·42. Corn dull and drooping; new mixed Western, 88@90c. Oats heavy; State, 58@60c.; Western, 55c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $26·25@26·50. Lard dull; steam rendered, in tierces, 16@16½c. Whisky dull at 98c.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—Among the bills favorably reported from committees were the following:—

House bill restoring to owners certain ground formerly used by West Philadelphia Canal Company.

The Senate bill regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in Philadelphia.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Connell, authorizing the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company to purchase and hold real estate for the use and occupation of employes.

Also, vacating Islington lane from Twenty-fifth street to Ridge avenue.

Mr. Miller, repealing the sixth section of an act relating to goods in store and in transit, and to make receipts therefor negotiable.

Mr. Hennessey, incorporating the Philadelphia Banking and Safe Deposit Company.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. Lowry, Senate bill transferring the guardianship of the heirs of Daniel Stone to Ohio. Passed.

The Senate bill, passed yesterday, repealing the third section of the act relating to judicial sales as to orphans' courts, was reconsidered and laid over.

House.

Mr. Adaire, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported the Metropolitan Police bill as it had passed the Senate. Mr. Adaire moved to make a special session for its consideration this afternoon.

The ayes were 49 and the nays were 40. The vote was almost a party one, the Democrats being unanimous against the motion. Absent or paired, McKinstry, McMahon, Miller (Philadelphia), Stokes, and Bunn.

The following Republicans voted with the Democrats, viz.:—Messrs Church, Keech, Leslie, Marshall, Smith, Stephens, and Tyler.

Mr. Josephs raised a point of order that it required a two-thirds vote to pass a resolution making a special session for the consideration of a certain subject.

The Speaker decided the point of order not to be well taken.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Cooper moved that the bill prohibiting bone-boiling establishments in certain parts of Philadelphia and Chester counties be taken from the Committee on Municipal Corporations and given to the Agricultural Committee. Opposed by Mr. Adaire, but agreed to.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution providing a committee to act with City Councils and Congress to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the Franklin Institute, 1876. Agreed to.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution discharging all the officers of the House except the Clerks, Sergeants-at-Arms and two assistant doorkeepers and two assistants, and the Postmaster, and the persons discharged receive one-third of their salaries.

Mr. Davis raised the point of order, that it was not competent for the House by a simple resolution to discharge officers regularly appointed according to law. The point of order was decided to be well taken and the resolution fell.

[NOTE.—Various efforts have been made to dispense with the officers, because there is no pasting nor folding for them to do, in fact no work. In this connection it may be stated that every effort to give either postage stamps or their equivalent in money to the members has failed. The members have been obliged to pay their own postage up to this time.]

Mr. White offered a resolution to furnish the House with copies of the Auditor-General's and School Superintendent's reports, which were printed by the State Printer, according to law.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by requiring the clerks to furnish stamps to send the documents abroad. Agreed to by a *viva voce* vote.

The resolution as amended was agreed to by 46 ayes to 40 nays, viz.:—

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Aimes, Boileau, Cloud, Comly, Conroy, Craig, Deininger, Dill (Union), Dimmick, Ellis, Engleman, Godshall, Hall, Harvey, Herr, Hill, Hong, Humphreys, Johnson, Johnson, Keech, Kerr, Kreps, Leonard, Longnecker, McCreary, McKinstry, Marshall, Miller, Alleghany; Miles, Parsons, Porter, of York; Reinoehl, Roberts, Robinson, Rohrer, Smith, Snyder, Steele, of Schuylkill; Stone, Taylor, Thomas, Walton, White, and Wiley.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Beans, Bowman, Brobst, Brown, Buffington, Carlin, Chamberlain, Cooper, Craitz, Daily, Darlington, Dill of Adams, Eschback, Forsyth, Hirst, Keene, Leidy, Long, McAleer, McCracken, McJunker, Maxwell, Mayer, Milliken, Montgomery, Mooney, Porter of Cambria, Sedgwick, Shurlock, Steele of Armstrong, Stevens, Tyler, Vankirk, Webb, Wheeler, Woolver, and Strang.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from the consideration of said resolution to adjourn on March 17.

Mr. Davis said it was impossible to get through with the business before the end of March as to get the appropriation bill prepared as it should be.

Mr. Brown said that the Senate had passed the resolution and thrown the responsibility upon the House. There was no danger but that people who wanted money from the Treasury would hurry up their claims and present them in time. He wanted an early adjournment.

Mr. Davis moved to postpone, so as to offer a resolution to adjourn on the 24th of March. Not agreed to.

On agreeing to discharge the committee from the Senate resolution, the ayes were 64 and the noes were 37, and the adjournment resolution was placed on the public calendar of Thursday, Feb. 3.

Mr. White offered a resolution to print five hundred copies daily of the House journal for the use of members, instead of the *Record*.

Mr. Davis moved to print one hundred, and Mr. Leidig moved to print one thousand.

The subject was postponed.

FROM THE WEST.

Congressional Nomination.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 2.—David Atwood, of Madison, was nominated to-day by the Republicans for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hopkins.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Air-Line Road.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2.—The town of New Haven has voted to postpone indefinitely the loaning of its credit to the air-line road by 197 to 187.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—Cotton heavy and nominally 25c. Flour dull and weak, but prices are unchanged. Wheat steady; prime to choice Maryland red, $1·35@1·45. Corn steady; white, $1@1·02; yellow, 92@95c. Oats dull at 54@56c. Rye, 95c. Mess Pork quiet at $28·50@29. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16@16½c.; clear do., 16½@16¾c.; shoulders, 13@13½c.; hams, 20c. Lard quiet at 17@17½c. Whisky weak at 97@98c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$250 N Pa 7s.scp... 88¾	6 sh Cam & A R. 114⅜
$2200 City 6s,New.ls.100½	14 do..........114⅜
$5000 U S 5-20, 67.Jy.	4 do..........114⅜
reg.........114⅛	2 sh Penna R.... 55½
$12000 Pa 6s W L.sp.	100 sh Ph & E...b5. 28⅜
Saturday..100¾	100 sh Read R...s60. 47⅝
4 sh Leh V R...ls. 53½	500 do...ls.b2.47·74
3 do......... 53¾	100 do.....s60. 47⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Sch N 6s, 82... 55	6 sh Leh V R...... 53¾
$850 do......... 55	22 do......... 53¾
$2000 do......... 55	40 do.......ls. 53½
$2000 Le gold l..... 91½	25 sh Penna R.ls. 55⅜
$1000 do......... 91½	1 do......... 55⅜
15 sh Bk of N Am.224½	

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17 wsm§ PHILADELPHI

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
THE TWELFTH GRAND ANNUAL
GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION
BY
PUPILS OF PROF LEWIS' GYMNASIUM
will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1870.
Reserved seats, 50 cents. Secure them in time, at the Gymnasium, Ninth and Arch streets.
N. B.—Gymnasium is open all day and evening. Private lessons in Sparring and Fencing also. 2 2 4t

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Detention in the Shipment of American Mail Matter—Dr. Livingstone's Death Again Reported—He is said to have been Burned as a Wizard—Postal Telegraphy in England.

FROM EUROPE.

The American Ocean Mails.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—No American newspapers have been received here of a later date than the 11th of January, though letters are at hand to the 19th. There is considerable dissatisfaction at this state of things, and the people are anxious to know if it arises from the recent change made in the system of carrying American trans-oceanic mails.

Sale of a Telegraph Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—According to the provisions of the act of Parliament empowering the Government to take possession of the telegraph lines of the Kingdom, the Treasury Department yesterday paid £726,000 sterling for the cable connecting England with Germany by way of the island of Nordeney.

The Swiss Confederation.

ZURICH, Feb. 2.—Dr. J. Deibs, of this city, has been chosen President of the Swiss Confederation.

Reported Death of Dr. Livingstone.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A letter has been received from Captain Cochrane, of the Royal Navy, commanding the Petrel, stationed on the African coast. He reports that Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African traveller, had been burned as a wizard by a chief in the interior.

Flight of an Archduchess.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—The Archduchess Elizabeth, sister of the Emperor of Austria, has fled to America, having embarked at Hamburg.

Ship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 2.—The steamship Union touched here yesterday.

The Latest Quotations.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Bourse closed flat. Rentes 73f. 42c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 2.—U. S. Five-twenties opened firm at 92@92¼.

HAVRE, Feb. 2.—Cotton opened heavy.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Fenton presented a memorial of citizens of Tonawanda, N. Y., for an appropriation of $10,000 from the Government to improve the harbor at that port. Also a petition of the veterans of the war of 1812, of Monroe county, N. Y., for pensions.

Mr. Trumbull presented a petition of citizens of Philadelphia for pensions to the widows of deceased soldiers of the war of 1812. The petitions were referred.

On motion of Mr. Williams the Senate took up the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville in the State of Oregon.

Mr. Thurman moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to strike out the land grant contained therein. He deprecated the policy of giving away the public domain to railroad and other corporations indiscriminately. There public lands would before long, by reason of the rapid growth of wealth and population in the West, prove very valuable, and he believed the duty of the Government to be to keep them open to actual settlement.

Mr. Williams advocated the bill, as furnishing necessary aid for the improvement of a much travelled section of country.

The bill was informally laid over.

On motion of Mr. Cameron the Senate took up the bill to extend until February 1, 1875, the time for the completion of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad through the District of Columbia.

Mr. Cameron explained that the bill was intended to permit a change of the proposed site of the railroad from the southern to the northern bank of the canal, along which a portion of it was to be built, and to extend the time. He believed the road would be completed, except a small portion, by this time next year, but that the necessary tunnelling near the termini would be difficult and would require time.

Mr. Sherman said he did not like to favor the proposed extension of time, but was willing to take the word of the Senator from Pennsylvania that the road would be completed in one year.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) believed the bill to be an important one, and desired time for its further consideration.

The bill was laid over, and the Currency bill was then taken up, and the Senate proceeded to consider the amendments to the bill, reported from the Committee of the Whole.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The Government should require, whenever occasion arises, as a measure of international right, as well as of justice, that no American citizen, whether native or naturalized, shall be subjected to outrage in any county by any people without prompt and ample reparation.

Mr. Swann addressed the House in support of the resolution.

Mr. Cox, who had offered the original resolution, also addressed the House. He asked for no hurried or indignant or indecorous action; only the representation by this Government, in the spirit of comity and in the interest of civilization and humanity.

Mr. Wilson (Minn.) followed on the same side.

Mr. Willard spoke on the opposite side of the question, declaring that any act identifying the Government with the Fenian organization was unwise, untimely, and below the dignity of the House. He could understand why a gentleman representing such a constituency as Mr. Cox should express sympathy with his constituents, but he could not understand why the representatives of American interests, the representatives of a nation that holds to the strict and impartial enforcement of neutrality with other nations, should express any sympathy with such an organization.

FROM THE STATE.

The Metropolitan Police Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—Republican members of the House are now holding a caucus on the Metropolitan Police bill, and they will undoubtedly agree to pass it this afternoon in the House. There are doubts whether the Governor will sign it.

FROM NEW YORK.

Great Fire in New York City.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—There was a great fire in Wooster street to-day. Loss $120,000. Nos. 110, 112, 114, 116, and 118, together with surrounding buildings, were either totally destroyed or badly damaged. The chief losers are Bremen & Moore, cabinetmakers, and the Metropolitan Collar Company. At noon the fire was still burning.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Boats for the Red River Country.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—The Dominion Government has ordered the construction of a large number of boats, to be 36 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, for the purpose of sending men into the Winnipeg settlement on the first opening of spring.

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7